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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Austria Trains Its Guns
Eden's Unasked Support
Neutrality in the Balkans

¶ **Austro-German Incidents**—When Special Envoy von Papen retired from his task in Austria, his parting words were: "May pax-Germanica mean eternal peace for this land." Similarly did Chancellor Schuschnigg tune his lyre to this theme last Thursday. But events over the week-end indicate that the "German peace" concluded at Berchtesgaden two weeks ago was merely a truce. For Austrian National Socialists at Graz (chief city in eastern Austria), attempting to stage a demonstration under the Swastika, precipitate a display of military force on the part of a government dedicated to "independence." Crowds, parading through the National Socialist center, displaying the party emblem and shouting "Heil Hitler," suddenly find the triangular market place commanded by special troops from Vienna with machine guns and cannon occupying favorable positions and the city under military control. • A compromise is reached, but this may be only because most National Socialists in Austria are obedient to Herr Hitler—and at the present time Berlin, Rome and London desire tranquillity in Austria.

¶ **Eden and Italy**—While Anthony Eden attempts to maintain that traditionally studied detachment which so often distinguises the ex-officio British statesman, supporters are restrained by no such consideration. They resent the implication that little Italy can use its boot-shaped influence on British coat-tails, that the dictatorial influence in Europe can appear to prevail over the democratic. So they protest, storm the Italian embassy with "No pacts with Italy!" (Communist leadership here), address the newspapers' "Vox Pop" with protests, meet in some 500 gatherings (Opposition leadership here) to raise voices against the weakening of Geneva which Eden's displacement implies. • Premier Chamberlain's task seems to be to reconcile British idealism with British self preservation.

¶ **Rumania's Dictator**—Signed is the new Rumanian Constitution and King Carol stands today as virtual dictator of a nation of more than 18,500,000 people. It was a practically unanimous victory for the King and his ministers—4,297,581 to 5,483 was the vote—but it was hardly a free choice since an adverse vote of the people last December prompted the working out of the new dictatorial constitution with its abolition of political parties. • The new régime, however, is expected to bring a season of tranquillity since opposition forces are disorganized and King Carol and the influential former Premier George Tatarescu are working together on a determined program.

¶ **Balanced Balkans**—Waves from the Austro-German crisis, washing over Europe reach the Black Sea and find the conference of the Balkan Entente (Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Turkey) closing at Ankara, Turkey. A communiqué comes from the conference. It commits the four countries to the following policy: • Loyalty to the League, with especial stress on self-determination of small nations in internal affairs; non-intervention in Spain; agents may be authorized to deal with Insurgent-controlled Spain; a recommended recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia. • The policy of the Balkan Entente seems to line up the states on a bridge with Franco-British interests on one end and the Rome-Berlin axis on the other.

¶ **De Valera Back Home**—Discouraged over the further suspension of Anglo-Eire talks and the dissipation of hopes for a partition agreement, Eamon de Valera, Eire's Premier, returns to Dublin. Perseveringly, he declares "I can only repeat that no real reconciliation is possible without ending partition." The Irish delegation proposes to make one last effort to secure British sympathy in support of the partition plan when it returns to London next March. • Though de Valera returns with bowed head, there's less droop to his lips than would be expected. Perhaps its because the candor and friendliness of the Anglo-Eire talks marked an improvement of relations out of which future compromise may grow.

¶ **Republicans at Chicago**—The first meeting of the Republican Committee on Program calls forth statements by John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and by Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Committee on Program, whose central themes constitute a plea for less vacillation and more principle in Washington. Says Dr. Frank: "There's nothing but chaos and paralysis ahead . . . unless the national leadership is guided by definite principles of government and human relationship to which it adheres with precision, certainty, and consistency." Says Chairman Hamilton: "The things for which a party stands are of more importance than the men who dominate its affairs." • In a democracy isn't it the things for which the people stand that's of prime importance?

In the Boston Section:

Lynn shoe strike ties up 2900 workers.

Tobin asks City Council for $20,000 to open Old Harbor Village.

New Hyde Park golf course to open about April 10.

Goodwin starts new campaign for flat rate state-operated auto insurance.

***And* News From All New England**
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Aid to Church Schools From U. S. Is Protested

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 28—The use of Federal funds for the support of private church or religious schools, brought into current public discussion by the report of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education, was the subject of intensive debate before the American Association of School Administrators here this week end.

A meeting of the Social Frontier called the attempt to give money to private schools "viscious, un-American and unconstitutional," the John Dewey Society condemned it as "violating the fundamental and essential American principle of separation of church and state" and a joint session of the Legislative Commission and Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the administrators discussed a similar resolution and referred it to committee.

Both the Social Frontier and the John Dewey Society appointed committees to fight the provision in the report and telegraphed President Roosevelt their disapproval of the measure.

Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, attempted to commit the two commissions in opposition to the measure. He stated: "the recommendations of the President's Committee, if written into law, would undermine the splendid principles of public education on which American democracy is built. It would vitiate that democracy through bringing a return of church power in government." He continued:

"Let's not have any church—Catholic, Protestant or Jewish—using public money to make propaganda for any belief or policy peculiar to itself. Let all these churches stand on their own feet. Let them not use the arm of Government through controlled education to enforce their religious and political philosophies. History shows the tragedy of church-state controlled education."

In the discussion Floyd W. Reeves, Washington, Chairman of the President's Committee, pointed out that his Committee had not been polled on whether or not they believe in national money for private schools, but that they were faced with the fact that several states do make such allowances. The question, he declared, therefore, is one for the States and not for the Federal Government to decide. To dictate to States now having such laws, that they may not make payments to private schools would be unwar-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Union Labor Wins Two Cases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Standard labor unions won two cases in the Supreme Court today, one upholding the Labor Relations Board's right to order employers to withdraw recognition from company-dominated unions.

Twenty-two decisions were delivered by the Court at the rate of one a minute.

In a second labor ruling, it held that a federal district court in Wisconsin had exceeded its authority in enjoining the Meat Cutters Union (A. F. of L.) from picketing a business establishment which claimed it was at peace with its employees.

In the company union cases, the Court reversed rulings by lower courts that the Labor Board's orders had exceeded the authority granted the board by the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The orders were directed against the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Pacific Greyhound Lines.

Mr. Justice Stone, who delivered the opinion, contended that the companies, "by unfair labor practices," had established a "company union, so organized that it is incapable of functioning as a bargaining representative of employees."

The Picketing case involved the right of the Meat Cutters to picket five Milwaukee stores operated by E. G. Shinner & Co. Mr. Justice Roberts delivered the opinion which reversed rulings by lower courts granting an injunction against picketing. Mr. Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented.

Among other actions, the justices agreed to review a Labor Board order directing the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to re-employ strikers. The Board lost a lower court decision in this case.

The company union case—the first the Labor Board decided—has been in the courts more than two years.

In another action, the high tribunal refused to review a decision of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals affirming the conviction of 12 persons involved in Kansas City election frauds. The effect was to uphold sentences and fines against the 12.

The court also ruled that salary received by state employees engaged in liquidating state banks or insurance companies is subject to a federal income tax.

Frank Demands G. O. P. Shift To New Principles

Program Committee Head Points to Need for Alert Opposition

Is First Meeting

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Republican Committee on Program, declared today the Nation's "economic machine is stalled" and called for a "sweeping re-education of the Nation in political and economic realities."

"An alert and statesmanlike political opposition must see in this need one of its major obligations," the Former President of the University of Wisconsin said in an address prepared for delivery at the first meeting of the Committee, which was appointed last December to draft a new declaration of party principles.

While no limitations on procedure were set for the two-day meeting, the Committee is expected to determine whether it will submit an interim report and recommendation for party action prior to the Congressional elections next fall.

The sessions are the first since the Committee was organized at the St. Louis meeting of the party's executive Committee.

John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that when the program planners get down to work they will be at liberty to exercise their own judgment as to organization and adopt their own methods of study and research into whatever subjects they choose.

A resolution, which created the Committee, directed it to "ascertain as fully as possible the various views held by the rank and file of the Republican Party, its national and local leaders including auxiliaries of men, women, and youth, upon such questions as may properly come before it."

Must Think Straight

"There is nothing but chaos and paralysis ahead for the national enterprise," said Dr. Frank, "unless the national leadership is guided by definite principles of government and human relationship to which it adheres with precision, certainty and consistency."

He said the Policy Committee is "not a brain trust" or a "group of yes-men to the National Committee" nor a body of "cloistered experts" but are a "body of laymen intended to be representative of the basic interests of the mine-run of Americans."

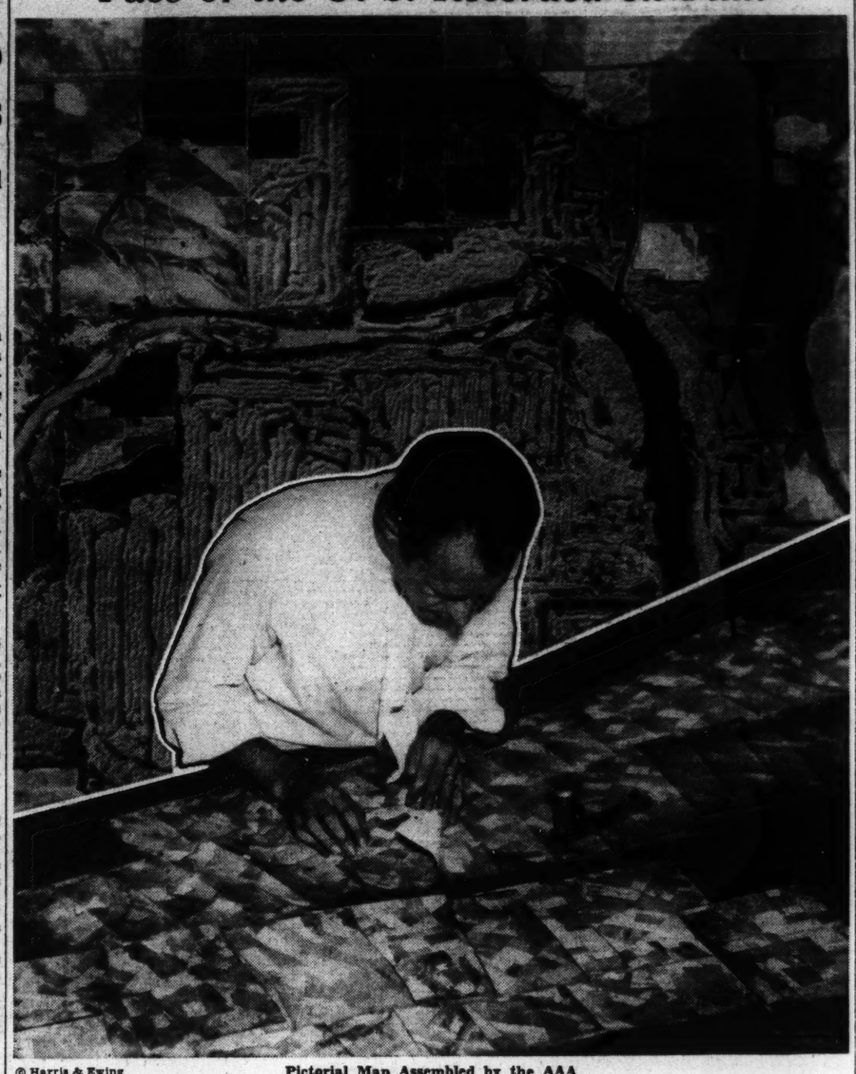
The Committee will, he said, "take soundings state by state" to determine just what the "rank and file" of men and women are thinking.

Calling its work two-fold, a factual research and a referendum, he said the referendum aspect "precludes the issuance of any tentative document of principles, policies, or program by this commission at this organization session."

Dr. Frank charged the Committee

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Face of the U. S. Recorded on Film



© Harris & Ewing — Pictorial Map Assembled by the AAA

How the Aerial Camera Records the Trail of a Giant Gold Dredger in Butte County, Calif., Is Shown in Upper Picture. Lower Picture Shows an AAA Worker Piecing Together Photographs for the Map

Huge Air Force For U. S. Is Aim Of Dual Drives

Proponents Demand Share of Defense Funds for Flying Corps

Before Congress

Glenn Martin Tells Committee Need of Super-Planes; Army May Increase Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—A growing movement in Congress to make the United States one of the greatest military air powers in the world was advanced by two developments today.

The House Military Affairs Committee, detailed to a special subcommittee the task of conducting an inquiry into military aviation, its problems and its military future. The inquiry results from a disposition in some congressional quarters to insist that if $1,000,000,000 is to be poured into naval expansion more money be devoted to aviation.

The House Naval Affairs Committee heard Glen Martin, aircraft builder, testify that maintenance of supremacy in the air is essential to successful national defense. During the testimony, Committee members suggested they might propose an amendment to the naval expansion program setting aside at least $15,000,000 for experimentation with super-airships of a type which Mr. Martin said existed in blueprint form, but could not be built without Government funds.

Higher Limit Likely

The military Affairs Committee inquiry is expected to get under way within a week and will direct itself primarily to the question whether the existing objective of the Army air force of a total of 2,320 planes should be raised to a higher limit. This number was that recommended in the Baker report. The pending War Department, appropriation bill would provide enough money to achieve this objective during the coming fiscal year.

Aviation enthusiasts look upon the present as an opportune moment to propose air increases. Much of the criticism of the naval expansion program comes from such quarters where it is argued that aviation has rendered navies obsolete. This group might become less hostile to naval building if it were promised a big air program as well. That some such idea is in the Administration plan is evidenced by the fact the authorization bill now before the Naval Affairs Committee proposes adding a thousand planes to the navy's air force, bringing it thereby to roughly 3000 planes. But this is of no comfort to the Army, which will be left behind if some changes are not made in the existing picture of military prospects.

Battleship Foes

Mr. Martin lent his support to the air enthusiasts in one respect. He told them the United States should have more planes and much more modern planes if it is to be adequately defended. But he was a great disappointment to those who hoped his appearance at the hearings would strengthen the case for the abolition of the battleship.

Instead, the much-criticized battleship got its most impressive support of the entire hearing from a man whose job is to build airplanes. Mr. Martin described huge aerial machines of destruction which he believed could be built. He said his company had worked out plans for a 250,000-pound plane which could carry a load of 64,000 pounds in bombs for a distance of 3,000 miles at a speed of 380 miles an hour. But still he insisted this did not render battleships obsolete or unnecessary. In fact, he did insist that "there is a definite and vital place for the battleship now, and perhaps always will be."

The only qualification he made to this was in answer to a question by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine as to the effect which abolition of battleships and aircraft carriers would have on the problem of American national defense. Mr. Brewster remarked that Japan had at one time proposed abolition of these types of warships.

Mr. Martin replied that "it would simplify our defense problem very much" since any enemy force lacking battleships and carriers would have a much more difficult time approaching American shores than a similar force equipped with such ships.

Distance Is Factor

He explained that in naval warfare the effectiveness of the air arm depends on the distance of the target from the air base. Close to American shores American defense aviation would be very powerful, whereas close to hostile bases the relative advantage would shift to the other side—other things being equal.

Mr. Martin confirmed the testimony of naval experts that the bombs which a force of 450 airplanes of existing types can carry are equivalent in quantity to the shells which one battleship can fire in one hour. He declined to express an opinion on the destructive power of the Barlow aerial mine, a subject which has aroused much interest in the Committee since its inventor claimed that with such equipment an air force could wipe out a fleet.

The witness did suggest that the Navy should be given enough money to test out such aerial mines and determine whether they do produce the "zone of danger" which its inventor claims.

Reich Admonishes Religions; Criticizes Christian Science

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 28—National Socialism's determination to extend its totalitarian sway over religion reveals itself again in a number of incidents, chief of which are the disclosure of a secret circular letter from the Cultural Education Department, an attack upon Christian Science, and the trial of the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, leader of the Confessional Movement in the Protestant Church.

The secret circular letter, which generally is attributed to Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, cultural adviser to the National Socialist Party, dates back to Dec. 10, 1937, according to reliable information here today.

The letter reveals clearly that National Socialist objections to church activities apply to all branches of religion, not only the Roman Catholic or Protestant opposition, but also to the German Christians who for a long time have favored the embodiment of the National Socialist outlook in theology.

Strict Limits on Churches

The functions of the Church are obviously to be concerned only with the next world; in this world the National Socialist movement alone is responsible for the German people, and the Churches must keep their hands off, this circular states.

"The world in which we live and what the Churches call the worldly life is not their business. Here National Socialism alone counts." Objection also is raised in this letter that the confusion of National Socialism and of the Church and religion is being developed which is damaging to party ideas.

Religion, it continues, must remain a personal affair and have nothing to do with the collective life of the Nation. Church leaders, therefore, have not the right to address themselves to the entire Nation but only to individuals who can decide for themselves whether they desire to listen to what the Church has to say or not.

Attack Upon Christian Science

Christian Science also is the subject of attack in the National Socialist Party Correspondence, in an official party communiqué on the grounds that its fundamental ideas are in conflict with those of National Socialism. Attacks are directed against the movement on medical grounds and because of its universal character and its attitude toward peace.

Urgent necessity demands, according to this communiqué, that a clear statement should be made regarding Christian Science since "life's realities" are seen so differently by National Socialists and by Christian Scientists.

It is maintained, however, that neither the personal good faith of Christian Science adherents is questioned nor is it disputed that a section of its American friends have always adopted a fair attitude toward Germany. Christian Science, it declares, is neither science nor religion nor Christianity, thus "Christian Science is no science, nor is it Christianity. Christian Science is not a religion, it is a religious substitute."

Comment on Healing

The criticism upon the Christian Science movement on medical grounds is that its teachings are contrary to real life and from a medical viewpoint it is called dangerous since, the communiqué declares, it could easily lead to neglect of proper methods of healing. What healings Christian Science claims to have effected are all nervous diseases, the communiqué continues. Fundamental differences on such things as the nature of disease, heredity of diseases and racial questions are also noted.

The movement is also objectionable to National Socialism because philosophically its ideals and those of the Party do not coincide. "Germany today has a firmly-fixed ideal of life based upon its own scientific Weltanschauung which makes any deviations and substitutes superfluous."

The internationalism of Christian Science, like the internationalism of any other world movement, also is condemned. Here, the communiqué continues, is a religion which must obey outside authority. Its center is in the United States.

"When the German Christian Science management declares that the 'movement is not international but universal,' this is a bad play of words." Further, the Christian Sci-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Sky Cameras Make Picture Map of U. S.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The United States is having its picture taken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

When this picture is completed it will be no mere collection of typical "shots" taken at random over the nation but an actual photograph of a large part of the country's surface.

Since last July, eight aerial mapping companies, working under contract with the AAA, have been flying from one to five planes each over the 13 western states. These planes carry photographers who, with high-speed, single-lens cameras, snap successive "shots" of the terrain below. The films are sent to laboratories established by the AAA at central points, and developed. Then the pictures are pieced together like jig-saw puzzles to form a photographic map of the area covered.

So far, approximately 100,000 square miles of farmlands, ranges, forests and mountains have been mapped in this fashion in the western states, and officials hope to increase this to 116,000 square miles before the distinguishing features of the nation's "face" in these regions are obliterated by snow.

Similar projects are being carried on in other parts of the nation and, when they are completed, the AAA will have a photograph of the country's agricultural area.

Here is how the photographic maps are made: All pictures are taken at an altitude of 13,000 feet to keep the scale as uniform as possible. Each "shot" takes in an area of about six square miles, but the pictures overlap and, when pieced together, a single picture adds only about one and one-fourth square miles to the map.

Economics in the News

Balanced Prices—President Roosevelt's Economics Lecture to the Washington Correspondents—An Ideal State of Things

By H. B. E.

When the President a week ago gave his lecture on economics to the Washington correspondents, he cleared up some of the misconceptions which have arisen out of previous discourses. The trouble in the past has been that the dissertations have been conversational. This time, with his desk surrounded with charts, he went into his subject in detail, and none could cavil at the general thesis that balanced prices make for prosperity, unbalanced prices for depression.

In this column this thesis was stated as far back as the Hoover Administration. There is no merit in that; it is, as a Washington correspondent remarked of the President's lecture, Economics 1. At that time the chief disparity within the meaning of the Presidential lecture lay between farm and factory prices. The producer had to grow twice as much in order to buy the same amount from the manufacturer. At one time the price of a bushel of wheat brought no more than the price of a shave at the railhead. Farmers could not maintain the unequal struggle. The result was that their purchases of factory goods fell off, debts and taxes went unpaid, and even school fees had to be paid in kind.

The significance of the President's lecture arises from the implication that today there are unbalanced price relationships. Probably the leading example in Mr. Roosevelt's view is the relation between, say, farm prices and the price of building. The incipient boom in building was killed off in late 1936 by increased prices. President Roosevelt himself drew attention to it in April, 1937. If, instead of increasing prices, the building industry had reduced them, we might not have had the present depression. Professor Sprague once said that in England the brick industry decreased its prices three times on the basis of an increased turn-over of business. "It is just the reverse here," he added. "As soon as volume moves up, up goes prices, and further progress is then stifled."

* * *

But, if one is talking about the economic system, instead of only part of it, the application of the word price must be extended. In the depression the greatest overshadowing price distortion had to do with debts and income. Debts stayed put. The bottom fell through income. The result was that debts could not be paid, a situation which entailed endless consequences in progressive deflation.

There is an economic price for everything. Wages, for instance, are the price of labor. In this department there are many disparities, as, for instance, between building and other wages. This does not mean that all wages should be the same. It means that certain types of labor may become so high-priced that they are beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary run of labor. Who can nowadays afford, to go back to our illustration, to hire building workers?

Two main prices in our economy are those for money and transport. In regard to money, there are many prices, but the relations between those prices are distorted; for instance, mortgage rates with interest on savings. As for transport, this may be compared with the price of goods. Transport is certainly out of line, and in a day or two may be boosted even higher. Then there will be more distortion. The result in these cases is respectively to hold back home building and to impede the exchange of goods.

Doubtless the President realizes these ramifications of the price system. The lay questions will be: What is the yardstick? How do you know that prices are in balance?

For years the American public has been bemused by the notion that what the President had in mind was the restoration of 1926 price relations. The President has never said so, and I am surprised that he has delayed so long in denying such an aim. For going back is ridiculous. Economic life is dynamic, and the development of technical improvements has no doubt made many 1926 prices extravagantly high today. Yet AAA aimed at restoring the price relations as far back as 1910-13.

* * *

The feeling has developed that price yardsticks exist in the head of the Administration. To be sure, it is unlike the President to give simply a lecture. Lectures are generally preliminary to action. But, if the action is a clarification of the anti-trust laws, and the routing out of the economy of those private price understandings which create unnecessary distortions with prices not so arranged, then the community will be the gainer.

The past, however, is no guaranty of any freeing of prices. Rather it would warrant the feeling that the object is to control more prices, and to control them upward. For instance, there is soft coal. In reply to a question, moreover, the President said that sugar was a special case, though there is no difference between special cases and private price understandings in ruining balance.

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., in one of his books, answered the layman's questions. Prices are right when they are functioning, i. e., exchanging to the full the goods and services back of them. This is easy to keep in view. It is accomplished by free markets. It is not accomplished by "protecting" prices either by private price understandings or government intervention. If price balance is not to be impaired, then, some other method should be adopted to cure an ailing industry than to hedge around its prices.

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Indians Assail White Muddling, Demand Tribal Rule in Canada

CAUGHNAWAGA, Quebec, Feb. 28 (CP)—The white man's ways lead only to strife and trouble, Chief Chency Garlow, Restigouche, New Brunswick, warned a powwow of Indians from all over eastern Canada in this reservation 10 miles west of Montreal yesterday. The powwow was called to discuss the return of Indians to tribal rule, and "demands" that have been made from time to time. Plans were made for organization of a country-wide United League of Indians to further the red man's rights.

"If you are asked to assume Canadian citizenship, refuse it," said Chief Garlow, "for the white man has made a mess of this country. If you become Canadian citizens you must shoulder the white man's debt.

"Before the white men came to this country there was not a dollar of debt. The white man's civilization has ruined the country, burying it deep under a mound of public debts. If you become citizens wou will have to pay those debts, bear the burden, for instance, of the Government railway.

"Let us stay together, let us govern ourselves in our own way, the way of our fathers, which we know is the right way," the dignified Chieftain declared amid shouts of approval from the chiefs, braves and squaws.

Chief Joe Delisle acted as chairman of the gathering. He said the Government had denied use of the senior schoolhouse for the powwow.

The hall was packed to the doors with an attentive audience of squaws, Indian boys and girls, and braves of the Six Nations. On the platform sat chieftains, some in full regalia of fringed-buckskin suits with ceremonial headdress of eagle feathers. Chief Poking Fire, of the Caughnawaga Tribe, occupied a place of honor.

Chief Chency Garlow made an earnest plea for all Indians to unite and work for their "inherent rights." Like other speakers, he lapsed frequently into the Indian tongue. White men quarrelled frequently among themselves, he said, they had a hundred different sets of beliefs and doctrines, and there was little good in any of them.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Boston.
Monday, December 5, 1768.

Though I have not writ often of my brother William, my thought has ever been with him in the wilderness, and during these past days of bitter cold and snow my heart has ached to think on him.

This evening as my dear Henry and I did sit before our fire and did speak of a warm mantel and hood trimmed with gray Tabby, which is my husband's newest gift to me, I did exclaim, "When we be so comfortable I cannot bear to picture William struggling through the cold."

And on the word, as in a tale, our door thrust open, and in he walked, saying, "I am not struggling, Poppet. I have returned, and if you can but produce som'at filling for the inner man, I shall be as content as you."

It was most dramatic and delightsome, and we did listen to his tales until the candles guttered.

He had been *Sir William Johnson's guest and gone with him to Stanwix. He did recount that Sir William knows to a moral how to deal with savages. He, Sir William, has been accepted into the Mohawk Tribe, and if truth be told I think he has a Mohawk to wife.

These savages remain not always ignorant heathen. William did tell of one Joseph Brandt, a great war chief of the tribe, who did conduct like unto an English gentleman, and does wear our clothes with an air of the great world. Whether this Brandt has in him white blood or no I do not recall. But more than a few of these Mohawks go to school

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-fifth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

in Albany with sons of the Patroons and Gentry.

In Powwow with Indians

Sir William met but little short of three thousand of these savages of the Long House as they are called—the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, comprising Sir William Johnson's Mohawks, the Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras and I recall not the other.

They met Sir William with belts, and winning over the chiefs with unusual largesse, he did have the boundary lines set to the satisfaction of New Jersey, New York and Virginia.

'Tis all Greek to me; all I do know is that now can I listen with a peaceful heart, for so long as Henry prospers here we go not into the midst of this confusion. That there will be bitter Indian warfare before we English ever read our title to these new lands clear, I doubt not, and I do pity those poor women in whose husband's blood the title will be writ.

William in high feather as he did assist, to his own interests, one Thomas Walker of Virginia, in the making of this treaty. Half to plague me he did recount horrid tales and told of a clan called the False Faces of whose rites Sir William did discourse at length. He did bring with him some bright wampum for Harry to play with. The Indians do use it for money.

William tarries scarce a day. The new Governor of Virginia, my Lord Botetourt, has but just arrived in the Province, and my brother feels it to his interest to return.

Tuesday, December 6th.

Sam Adams here betimes to see my brother William. Sam is a true prophet. Henry does seem more clearly each day now to veer from the English. His Excellency, General Gage, is gone from us, and Governor Bernard is ever but a poor creature to deal with.

They all did speak at length about Non-Importation Agreements among the Colonies. Our merchants here in Boston have agreed to import naught but strict necessities from this next month of January for one year forward, but we shall accomplish little if the other Colonies do not join in with us.

'Twas all only talk, and there is less of public bickering than for months past, but as I did watch Sam's face and William's face, and yes, the face of my dear Henry too, as they did sit there the sunlight full upon them, there was that in their look which made my heart to quake, for I could see, in their hearts there was no peace. **Adelaide Siedman**

New Uproar in Japanese Diet Stirred by Mobilization Bill

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Cabinet submitted to the Lower House today a specific military budget calling for appropriations of 4,850,000,000 yen (about $1,356,000,000) to meet costs of the China war in 1938.

The army is to receive 3,257,000,000 yen and the Navy 1,043,000,000, with the remainder held in reserve.

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Government's national mobilization bill precipitated a new uproar in a Lower House sub-committee today.

Irked because Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye failed to attend the session at which they were to take up the highly controversial bill, committeemen shouted, stamped and finally recessed.

The Premier has been unable to attend and the Lower House has persistently refused to listen to any other minister's explanation of the bill, which has been roundly criticized as a "fascist innovation" and of such a nature as to deprive the Japanese people of their constitutional rights.

Home Minister Queried

Another interpellator, disregarding the bill itself, questioned Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, the Home Minister, about placards posted in Tokyo streets saying "those opposing the national mobilization bill are dogs."

He asked Admiral Suyetsugu if any steps had been taken to control the groups responsible for displaying the placards. Admiral Suyetsugu smiled and replied:

"Many believe it is absolutely necessary that the Diet pass the national mobilization bill."

He said he was unable to take action because no illegal acts had been committed.

The session adjourned shortly thereafter.

Importance Emphasized

Importance of the measure was reflected in the fact that Prince Kimmochi Saionji, elderly statesman and former economic adviser of the Imperial Household, had been given full reports on proceedings.

Prince Saionji is consulted only on the most urgent matters, and the Government rarely discusses parliamentary affairs with him. The last time he was consulted was by Premier Konoye shortly after the Chinese venture started.

The mobilization bill was sent to the Diet sub-committee last week for revision. The sub-committee proceeded to avoid consideration of it until today's incident.

No Naval Race for Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Reports have been heard that Japan might offer a plan to end the world naval armament race.

"An important question now existing between Japan, the United States and Great Britain is the naval program," Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told Parliament in answer to questions on foreign policy.

"Japan's naval policy," he added, "is unchanged since abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty. This policy was based on principles of non-aggression and non-menace.

"Japan has no intention of joining any building race. We are hoping to stop such a race by appealing to the powers' sense of fairness and justice."

Mr. Horita, nevertheless, advocated increased preparedness against the possibility of interference by a third power in Japan's undeclared war in China.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of the Navy, and other naval authorities have declared Japan would have to take "adequate measures" if a building race were started.

Meanwhile one of Japan's leading naval authorities in a magazine article declared Japan already has defeated the United States in naval building, with the result "America is unable to have anything like confidence in her Navy's ability to cope with Japan."

Rumania Under Dictatorial Rule

International
Crown Prince Michael — King Carol
They Carry On Rumanian Traditions of Splendor in Their Garb at Public Ceremonies

Signing of Constitution on Sunday followed election in which 99 per cent of voters answered 'yes,' but the poll was entirely verbal and opposition risky.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 28 (AP)—King Carol will leave for London March 16 for a state visit with King George beginning March 21.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 28—King Carol became the practical dictator of Rumania today following the formal signing of his new Constitution on Sunday.

In the elaborate formal ceremonies held at the Royal Palace, and attended by the diplomatic corps, the blessing of the Orthodox Church was given to the new organic law by its Patriarch Miron Cristea, who is also Prime Minister.

In the evening King Carol received local and foreign journalists and then reviewed a parade of his young people's organization, which is quite similar to that of the "Hitler Jugend" of Germany. For several years and with apparent success, the King has been endeavoring to educate young people in Rumania in ideas of discipline and unity and rally them about the throne.

As part of his plan the Minister of Education has issued a regulation forbidding school children under 16 to visit movies or sports events except at week ends, and even then girls must be accompanied by older persons.

Ministers declared that the vote of more than 99 per cent in favor of the new Constitution showed the "love of the Nation for their Sovereign." There was no reference to the fact that the voting at the suddenly held plebiscite was oral.

In view of the absence of the secret ballot, political commentators point out that it took great courage for any person to declare himself against the Constitution and almost all-powerful King. The official count showed 4,297,561 votes in favor of the Constitution and 5,483 against.

In this connection it is worthy of note that on Dec. 20 last 62 per cent of the Rumanian people in their balloting voted against the Government which was practically the same as the present one.

For the first time in history the Rumanian nation in that test on Dec. 20 voted out a Cabinet. The people showed that they were opposed to the King's personal regime. To retain that personal regime which had been repudiated by the people the King worked out this new dictatorial Constitution and abolished political parties.

It is probable that for some time there will be tranquillity. The chief figure in the Cabinet, former Premier George Tatarescu, is an able and vigorous statesman, while King Carol also is capable, industrious and determined. Three chief opposition forces—the National Peasant Party led by Dr. Juliu Maniu, the Liberal Party, and "Iron Guard"—are not planning any immediate action, so the regime will have a chance to see what it can do.

Rumanian Prefects Ordered To Enforce New Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — The new Rumanian Government has adopted a system, in direct contrast to that of the previous Goga regime. The present Government has the intention of being perfectly definite about its commands.

And so, to make it quite clear what is expected of the Rumanian people, long lists of orders and resolutions are prepared by the Government, posted up, and distributed. The Government has already published its program of 14 points, then followed 10 Cabinet resolutions. More recently there comes a new list from the Ministry of the Interior for all the prefects throughout the country, with the demand that the Cabinet resolutions be carried out immediately.

In the first point of this new "circular of orders," the prefects are instructed to use all means to watch over the maintenance of quiet and order in the country. All gatherings of a political nature are prohibited and all political proclamations forbidden. If it should prove to be necessary, the prefects have the right also to close the quarters of the political parties by force.

Printing Office Controlled

Futher, the distribution of all leaflets with political contents as well as all other propaganda leaflets is strictly forbidden. Printing offices are not allowed to accept any future orders for the printing of leaflets.

In the second point of this circular it is firmly stated that the prefects must also see that no one carries on, in a "deceitful way," secret political activities. Secret activities, secret meetings, and organizations like the Communist cell system, are to be prohibited; the members of this organization are to be arrested and turned over to the military court.

In the third point the prefects are ordered, in future, to investigate any possible political activities of public officials. Public officials, according to the resolutions of the last ministerial council, may not carry on any political activities. The State apparatus must be freed from every political influence in order to re-establish the prestige of the State.

Professions Supervised

The activity of the officials of public professions, such as teachers, professors, pastors, doctors and engineers, also will be supervised.

In conclusion, the circular refers to the decree issued concerning the spreading of alarmist reports and orders that the spreaders of such news must, likewise, be brought before a military court.

In four points the general problems of the Administration were taken up and the prefects were instructed to begin a strict oversight of the handling of public funds.

So far, direct orders to dissolve the political parties have not been issued, but with no public meetings allowed, no "cells" allowed, no "secret" meetings allowed, no political leaflets allowed—what remains? Even the party headquarters can be closed. It would seem the parties will have to turn into sport organizations, as one daily suggested, a method much used when politics become illegal.

Protest on Japanese Censor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — H. J. Timperley, veteran foreign correspondent in China, has sought to make a test case on Japanese censorship of foreign telegraph messages in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Returning from a trip to Hankow, Mr. Timperley assembled a considerable amount of eye-witness data, concerning alleged Japanese military atrocities in the Yangtse Delta region and filed a composite account to the Manchester Guardian. He sent his message to the Great Northern Cable Company about 8 o'clock one evening. Some 14 hours later he was notified by telephone by Japanese censors that it was not being sent and that he was asked to go to the Japanese "military headquarters."

Mr. Timperley refused to go and at once took up the matter with the British Embassy, as he is an Australian. Subsequently, on official advice, he consulted a Japanese Embassy spokesman, who asked that he modify his message. This he refused to do, subsequently issuing a public statement and asking his officials to protest on his behalf.

His statement particularly stressed the view that "the Japanese have no right to interfere in any way with messages lodged at the cable offices by British correspondents for transmission abroad" and expressed the opinion that the proper course, if the Japanese felt they had reason for complaint, was to take the matter up with the British authorities. "If the Japanese are to be allowed to suppress telegrams which they don't like why should not the British and, for that matter, all of the other Powers who are partners in the administration of the International Settlement claim an equal right?" he declared. "It must not be forgotten that, all appearances to the contrary, Japan has not formally declared war on China. How long are we going to allow her to have her cake and eat it, too?"

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Balkans Watch and Wait

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is the Balkan Entente, which today concludes a session of unusual importance?

Four nations—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey—by a treaty of 1934 mutually guaranteed each other's frontiers. Two Balkan nations did not join—Bulgaria on the east, Albania on the west. It was protection against these two that primarily brought the entente into existence.

Bulgaria ceded territory to Yugoslavia and Greece by the peace treaty of Neuilly 1919; the same treaty thwarted its hope of a Mediterranean port by giving Thrace to Greece, thwarted, too, its hope of union with Macedonia by dividing this territory between Greece and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria therefore ranked as a dissatisfied nation.

Albania's accord with Italy marked it as jumping-off ground for Italy in the Balkans, and therefore a danger point. Greece, too weak to defend its long coast, at first only joined the entente on condition that she need not risk having to fight a non-Balkan power (Italy).

The Balkan Entente has worked closely with the League of Nations, loyally backing the imposition of sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian episode. It has also worked with the Little Entente, co-operating with it in blocking any move to restore the Hapsburgs.

Military and economic understandings within the Balkan entente were effected in 1936 when the chiefs of the general staffs met at Bucharest and the heads of the national banks were in conference at Athens.

Failure of the League to protect Ethiopia hastened attempts to settle differences with Bulgaria, which in 1937 signed an arbitration treaty with Yugoslavia and brought talk of establishing a complete little league of southeastern nations. The increasing power of Germany and Italy in the peninsula has brought a marked swing toward the dictatorships and away from French influence. Only today they have agreed to recognize Italy's rule in Ethiopia.

A Monday Feature

Russian and U. S. Rescuers to Seek Lost Polar Fliers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Airplane rescue squadrons from both American and Russian sides of the "top of the world" are scheduled to renew efforts, in the polar twilight of March, to find Sigismund Levaneffsky, lost Soviet Polar flier.

The rescue squadrons are headed on the American side by Sir Hubert Wilkins, Arctic explorer, and on the Russian side by Ivan Chuvanoffsky, crack Russian air scientist.

Both squadrons were handicapped during the past three months by cloudy weather which hid the Arctic moon. They had counted on its rays to help them scan thousands of miles of ice in search of Levaneffsky and the six companions who disappeared with him Aug. 13, 1937, after crossing the pole on the way from Moscow to the United States.

Immigration to South America Studied by World Labor Body

The News

GENEVA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Delegates from seven South American "immigration" nations and from eight "emigration" nations, including Japan, are gathered in Geneva for a conference on immigration to South America.

The conference, called through the League of Nations International Labor Office, is concerned primarily with making available land for settlement and means of financing both immigration and settlement.

The "emigration" nations concerned, in addition to Japan, are Austria, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the Netherlands. The South American nations are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The International Labor Organization of the League of Nations is striking out on new lines with the convocation here of a group of experts to study the problem of international co-operation, technical and financial, with regard to migration for settlement.

Today's conference actually stems from the labor conference of American states at Santiago, Chile, in January, 1936, which adopted a resolution asking the International Labor Office to direct special inquiries "in connection with emigration from Europe to America," covering the problem in its various aspects, "particularly from the standpoint of the connection between immigration and colonization."

Previous to that time, the I. L. O. had been marking time for several years on this question. The world economic depression had greatly reduced possibilities for international co-operation in assisting movements of workers from one country to another. Migration, under the influence of restrictions imposed on account of reduced employment in all countries, was checked, and in some cases reversed. Studies of the whole migration problem were continued, however, in preparation for the time when international collaboration would again become possible.

Three Factors Considered

A few preliminary and incomplete studies had been prepared on collaboration of the three factors of production—labor, land and capital. The resolution of the Santiago conference, coming from the principal immigration states, directed the studies in a new direction. The governing body of the I. L. O. decided in April, 1936, that the question should be studied from the regional angle requested.

A mission was sent to South America in 1936, visiting Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, and studying in collaboration with national services the possibilities of migration for settlement. The report of this mission, together with a more general report drawn up by the I. L. O. itself, were submitted to the Migration Committee which met in November, 1936.

These reports made it clear that a number of immigration countries were once more willing to welcome immigrants. However, the question of financing the transport and establishment of settlers had been solved only partially and by a few of the countries which would encourage migration. The Committee suggested that a conference of experts on migration for settlement would be the best means to study practical measures, and recommended that such a conference be convened as soon as a sufficient number of members to make its results useful had expressed their approval.

Governments Consulted

The governing body of the I. L. O., on the basis of this suggestion, consulted the Governments most directly concerned, and after almost a year of study finally convened the conference of experts which is holding its first meeting here today. The participating Governments have been asked to send as their representatives experts who possess the necessary competence to enable the conference to elaborate practical proposals.

The conference has at its disposal the solid results of many years of investigations directed by the International Labor Organization as well as the special studies and surveys made by Governments and labor organizations in the countries chiefly concerned. It is before it the reports of Governments to which the I. L. O., revealing which of them welcome immigration and what assistance they will provide.

From the mass of material assembled during the "lean years" following 1929, the conference of experts may draw up and recommend for adoption specific proposals to assist useful movements of workers from Europe to America.

Japan Accepts U. S. Position

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that Japan considered the position taken by the United States with regard to its nationals in China as "perfectly satisfactory."

Referring to the American reply to a Japanese request that third powers take precautions to protect their nationals in the Chinese-Japanese war, the spokesman said:

"The United States took the position that a legal obligation to order nationals in China to mark their property does not exist.

"However, the United States said it might warn nationals to take precautions on their own initiative. This position is perfectly satisfactory to Japan. It was what Japan wanted.

"The whole question is merely a matter of finding some method to protect foreign nationals in China. The army is interested in protecting foreign lives and property."

Shanghai Seals Removed

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28 (AP)—Japanese today removed the seals from an American-leased warehouse in the International Settlement after their action in closing it had drawn a vigorous protest from the United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss.

Japanese informed Mr. Gauss they did not know warehouses of the American Trading Company and the Commercial Express Company were American. Japanese seals from the American Trading Company warehouse in the French Concession were removed by French officials Saturday.

Although Mr. Gauss did not say, it was understood he informed Japanese authorities that unless they removed their seals from the Commercial Express Company warehouse he would do so himself. He declared Japanese did not have the right to interfere with American property.

From Japanese sources it was understood the warehouse was closed in an attempt to secure possession of machinery and dies allegedly belonging to the Chinese government mint operated in Chapei until hostilities began.

Mme. Chiang Held Ready to Give Up Air Force Command

HANKOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—It was learned authoritatively today that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is planning to relinquish command of China's air force.

The reason for her impending resignation as Executive Secretary of the Aeronautical Commission, reliable sources indicated, would be the strain wartime duties have placed upon her. Her successor has not been named.

The Wellesley-educated wife of China's Generalissimo took over command of the air force when it was struggling for unity.

Recently, however, it went through a drastic reorganization and was built up to a stage where it has been able to give the Japanese serious opposition in the air. Foreign fliers and foreign planes have been responsible to a large extent for its revitalization.

Rare Birds for Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, Hawaii—Six rare birds recently have taken up their abode at Waikiki Bird park in Honolulu. They are the delicately hued Indian flamingos from Calcutta.

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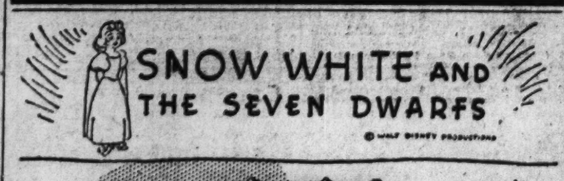
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G-Men Cover Nation in Hunt For New Suspects in Spy Ring

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—By plane and train, G-men spread across the Nation today in quest of a score or more of new suspects in a highly-organized spy ring which pried into United States Army and Navy secrets for cash from an unnamed European power.

Reed Vetterli, head of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, clamped down a strict silence on apparently fast-growing ramifications of the plot which broke last week with the arrest of two soldiers and a German woman.

Special agents gathered at the FBI headquarters here last night and received "sealed" instructions from Mr. Vetterli.

Destinations of the G-men, setting out to track down other alleged members of the combine, could not be ascertained.

Silent on Case

"I cannot discuss the case now," Mr. Vetterli told reporters. "No statement of any kind will be made until the case is complete."

Meanwhile, as Col. Thomas Hanley tightened the guard at the Army base at Mitchell Field, N. Y., where Air Corps secrets allegedly were stolen by the conspirators, United States District Attorney Lamar Hardy promised swift grand jury action against the three prisoners seized last week.

Held incommunicado after arraignment and in $25,000 bond each on espionage charges, they were listed as:

Fraulein Johanna Hoffman, German citizen and native of Dresden, Germany, employed as a manicurist - hairdresser on the North German Lloyd liner Europa, accused by Federal agents of being the "payoff" agent for the foreign nation.

Gunther Gustave Rumrich, German-educated American citizen, a former United States Army sergeant, once stationed in the Panama Canal Zone.

Erich Glaser, private in the Eighteenth Reconnaissance Squadron, stationed at Mitchel Field, air-defense center for New York City.

Confession Claimed

Mr. Vetterlin said Mr. Rumrich made a complete confession, including the theft of confidential data on Atlantic Coast artillery defenses and the mobilization plan for defending the Panama Canal Zone.

Federal agents broke the case when they trapped Mr. Rumrich in an attempt to obtain a batch of American passports, allegedly for fraudulent use of a European nation's secret agents in entering Soviet Russia.

Mr. Vetterli said Mr. Rumrich impersonated Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a telephone conversation with the local passport bureau, demanding that the blanks be sent to his hotel. A G-man disguised as a messenger delivered the blanks—and promptly arrested Mr. Rumrich.

Mr. Vetterli said Mr. Rumrich confessed his received $50 a month for his work, that some parts of the plot originated in Germany, and that the former sergeant admitted he was "in the process" of trying to purloin secret designs of two super-modern United States Navy aircraft carriers.

Fraulein Hoffman, Mr. Vetterli said, had in her possession a coded letter offering $1,000 for information on the construction of the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Yorktown. Mr. Vetterli said she also had a coded list betraying the identity of New York espionage agents who were paid for American military information already transmitted to the European nation.

Berlin Denies Knowledge Of Woman Spy Suspect

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (AP)—Official quarters professed to be without official knowledge of the arrest in New York of three persons, including a woman, on charges of espionage.

The woman was listed in New York as Johanna Hoffman of Dresden, Germany. A spokesman of the Propaganda Ministry said he never had heard of her.

Arrests on charges of espionage are so numerous in Germany they have become commonplace. Capital punishment is the penalty on conviction and executions are frequent.

The latest was Feb. 14 when Karl Bischoff was guillotined for espionage on behalf of a foreign power.

The penalty applies to women as well as men. It was enforced three years ago against two women of noble birth, Benita Von Falkenhayn and Renate Von Natzmer, who were beheaded for selling German military secrets to a foreign government.

Moscow Arrest Linked To American Spy Ring

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—Reports from New York of a spy plot in which suspects were charged with trying to aid colleagues in Russia with false American passports aroused the interest of Soviet authorities.

They are holding a New York couple, Adolph Arnold Rubens and his wife, Ruth Marie, as spy suspects. They were arrested here in December after entering Russia on fraudulently obtained passports.

It was impossible, however, to ascertain if authorities had uncovered a link between the New York and Moscow cases, or had supplied information which led to the New York arrests. Officials refused to comment.

The newspaper Izvestia, Government organ, in the only Soviet announcement here in the Rubens affair, linked the couple with Trotskyists.

Foreign circles, however, did not consider such an accusation as necessarily excluding the possibility they might have been working for a foreign power; since Trotskyism is commonly attributed to those spying on Russia for any foreign government.

Cuba Jails 12 in Plot

HAVANA, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Army Intelligence Service has arrested 12 persons on charges of seditious activities. Officials said the men, whom they described as Leftist agitators, were working out a plan to organize a revolutionary strike in Cuba.

They said the group was in touch with Spanish Leftists and was developing a Leftist propaganda campaign in this country.

The Cuban Government recently issued a decree outlawing all Spanish political organizations connected with the Spanish Civil War, regardless of their tendencies.

'Penn's Treaty With the Indians'

Chappel Studio — Famous Historical Painting by Benjamin West

This Picture Is One of Those Being Placed on Exhibition in the Philadelphia Museum of Art to Celebrate the Bicentenary of the Artist's Birth. The Painting, Done in 1772, Depicts the Founding of the State of Pennsylvania

West Art Exhibition Marks Bicentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—The bicentenary of the birth of Benjamin West, early American painter of historical subjects, teacher and innovator, is being celebrated at the Philadelphia Museum of Art by the first comprehensive exhibition of his works to be held in this country.

The exhibition, which opens March 5 and will continue until April 10, includes 60 paintings, representing all phases of the artist's work, a score of drawings and water colors, and a number of engravings made after paintings by West.

West's fame rests largely on the innovations he was able to introduce into the field of historical painting. When he painted his now famous "Death of General Wolfe," he showed the General and his attendants in the military uniforms of their epoch. This was objected to by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who predicted the picture would be a failure. Upon seeing the finished work, however, Reynolds said he had been wrong and the picture would be popular; that it would create a revolution in art.

West's entire repertoire is included in the Philadelphia Museum's exhibition—historical, allegorical, and mythological subjects; religious subjects from the Old and New Testaments; and portraits, in which latter field the artist was the equal of his contemporaries.

Another well-known picture by West is that of the "Conference of the Treaty of Peace with England." The picture shows only the American representatives—John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, William Temple Franklin and Henry Laurens. The right half of the picture was to have shown the British Commissioners. This picture is being lent to the exhibition by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Protest Halts Hosiery Looms

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Union leaders estimated at least 5,000 of the 15,000 hosiery workers in the Philadelphia area remained away from looms today in protest against bonus adjustments ordered by an arbitration board.

William Leader, President of Branch 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, said partial reports from shop chairmen showed that at least nine of the 63 mills were "shut down tight."

Work stoppage was voted by the Philadelphia local last week despite a warning by the Union's National Executive Board that such action violated contracts with manufacturers. Adjustments became effective today.

Members of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., meanwhile, scheduled a conference with Mayor S. Davis Wilson in an attempt to reach a settlement. The Mayor said he would "hear both sides gladly."

Tenseness prevailed among workers as Mr. Leader resigned from the National Executive Board.

Joseph Haines, Jr., representing manufacturers, said mill owners would stand firm in opposing any change in wage rates fixed by the board.

"It's not the matter of a few cents," he said, "but of whether we can deal at all with the Union."

Denying the work stoppage was a "strike," Mr. Leader maintained it was a protest against a mediation board's order for bonus adjustments.

The Union claims adjustments are equivalent to an 11 to 22 per cent wage cut.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—National officers of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers were asked recently by William M. Leader, President of the Philadelphia local branch, to have the new wage-rate decision of a special mediation board set aside.

Declaring he was following a unanimous decision approved by a special meeting of the branch, Mr. Leader said the mediators had overstepped their authority, in the opinion of Philadelphia workers. The decision of the tribunal, which was announced on Feb. 21, was first hailed as a Union victory, because blanket wage cuts demanded by the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America were denied.

The mediators permitted reduction of bonuses and changes in so-called out-of-line and obsolete rates of pay, however, and as workers studied the effects of the changes they declared it would mean a cut of from 11 to 22 per cent in pay.

Informing Emil Rieve, National President of the Union, of the action, Mr. Leader declared the decision was deceptive and actually increased working hours of 30 per cent of the industry. He said 17,000 of the 39,000 members of the organization are employed here. According to Mr. Rieve, wage reductions were not as drastic as the Union believed, and he stated it would require some time before the effects of the adjustment were known.

A month after the manufacturers applied for a wage cut, Mr. Leader urged his members to accept a voluntary reduction, but was voted down. At a meeting here, he asserted: "I feared something like this. The cut I proposed, 6 or 7 per cent, would have allowed mills to run steadily and make money. The arbitration award is uncalled for."

Refined Tastes Needed In Writing, Malone Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—A tendency among research writers "to investigate almost anything, almost everything, the roots of words or the roots of war, the seeds of watermelons and the seeds of culture," was deplored by Dr. Dumas Malone, director of the Harvard University Press, in an address before the American Philosophical Society.

Such scholars must revise their literary attitudes, Dr. Malone declared, if the general public is to understand and benefit by them. "I am not thinking of books that are less scholarly," he said, "but more scholarly. We need books of good learning characterized by good literary form."

Nicholson to Nicaragua?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Informed sources say that the State Department has decided to transfer Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis author and writer, and Minister to Venezuela, to Nicaragua as Minister.

Former WPA Laborer Makes Debut in Opera

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Genaro Cardi-Nale, former WPA laborer, was well received by a large audience at the Hippodrome Opera House last night when he made his debut as Alfredo, the leading tenor role, in Verdi's "La Traviata."

Mr. Cardi-Nale, who has shined shoes, delivered ice, peddled fruit, collected junk and sung in burlesque, went on the stage in a borrowed tuxedo and new $3 shoes. He has long been the supporting head of a family of eight and his mother.

The singer gained his chance to sing in opera through efforts of the F. H. La Guardia Association of the American Labor Party.

Jagel Lads Lose Show to Let Their Father Sing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On Saturday afternoon, when Frederick Jagel, the tenor, learned that Giovanni Martinelli would be unable to finish his role as Radames in Verdi's opera, "Aida" at the Metropolitan Opera House, he hustled right over, so that the audience would not have to be sent away with the opera half finished. Mr. Jagel and his two young sons, John and Paul, were just going out the door to the Sportsmen's Show.

"Aw, shucks!" said John, hearing his father at the telephone and knowing very well, before all the shouting subsided, that it was going to do something to the afternoon with the Indians the boys had been thinking about all the week.

"Gee, Dad, what you gonna do?" inquired Paul, who has the capacity of maturity to wait and really find out about things.

"I've got to go to the Opera House right off. Too bad about the Sportsmen's Show, but there it is. Come on. You fellows can go with me."

"Whee!" said Paul, who has some of the adaptability of mature years, and is able to see that in some ways one thing may turn out to be as much fun as another.

"Oh, well, all right," said John, economically.

They had on shorts, and striped jerseys—hardly formal opera-going wear—but they grabbed up their hats, while Mr. Jagel flew around, in the way that older people always travel in a circle to places which small boys can manage to make in a direct line.

Mrs. Jagel was out, paying a call; so she knew nothing at the moment about all this hullabaloo. John said on the telephone afterward that maybe that was all right, but did not go into what he meant. Presumably it had to do something with the tradition that girls always keep people waiting, whereas men never do.

Anyhow the Jagels—father and sons—flew down stairs and into a taxi at the door of their apartment house.

Let us now pick up the story on the day after the performance, and by telephone with John.

"Hello, who is this speaking?" said John in his clear childish treble, over the telephone.

"Did you have fun yesterday—all the excitement—and everything—when Daddy had to go to the Metropolitan to sing in such a hurry?"

"Yes," said John, not bothering to hold the inquirer to a strict accounting on identity.

"Well, but you were just going to the Sportsmen's Show weren't you?"

"Yes, we were. Just going out the door."

"Did you go to see it in the evening?"

"No, we didn't."

"Were you disappointed?"

"Oh yes. But that's all right. We had fun at the Opera House too."

"Did you want to see something particular at the Sportsmen's Show, or just everything in general?"

"Yes, there were six Indians, and a chief. We wanted to see them. We thought about 'em all the while the show was going on. But when we didn't see them. It was too bad, but—we had fun at the Opera House."

"You must have. I was listening on the radio, and at the end of the opera I heard you screaming to your Daddy."

"Yes. We were sitting in the second row. It was exciting. We yelled at him, 'Good, Daddy, good!' He did a good job, in all that hurry."

"What did you do in the cab on the way to the opera house? Was that exciting, too?"

(There had been a rumor that Mr. Jagel "warmed up" his voice in the taxicab—which, if true—must have been an inspiration to the taxi driver.)

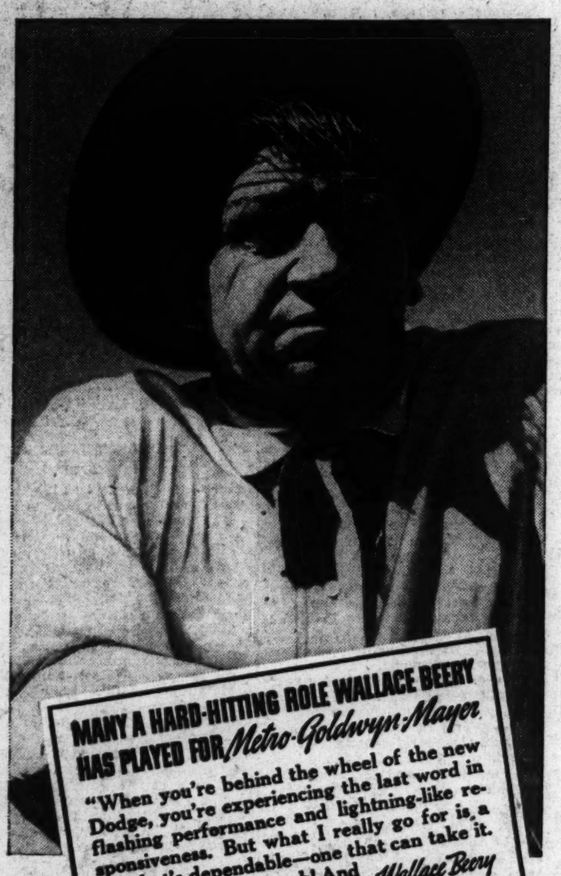
"Oh, Daddy just talked to us. Sometimes he talked to the driver. 'Hurry up, hurry up,' he said, a few times, and the driver did. It took about an hour—no, that's too much—about a half hour, to get to the Opera House. We got caught in traffic very much. But it was exciting. Like going to a fire."

"And so you never did get to see the Sportsmen's Show? And it closed last night."

"No, we didn't see it," said John. "But that's all right. There'll be another one I s'pose. Anyhow, we had fun."

"Well John, it's been fun to talk to you. And thank you."

"Oh that's all right. Thank you; and goodbye."



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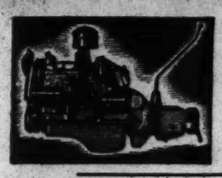

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Latin America: Radio and Trade

U. S. Committee to Study Effect of Foreign Propaganda on Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The United States' determination to assert itself in the South American air was strikingly dramatized here today.

On the one hand, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Olds, commander of the six "flying fortresses" which yesterday completed a spectacular 12,000-mile flight to the Argentine, called on President Roosevelt and received the Executive's personal: "Well done!"

But on the other hand, and perhaps of far greater significance, formation was announced of a governmental committee to study the effects of propaganda broadcasts on South America, and stimulate United States contact with the other American countries over the air waves.

For many months, the American Government has been acutely conscious of the tides of European propaganda that were pouring over the short-wave radio to the Americas. Some of these were propagandist only in the subtlest and most effective sense: they included in large measure well-chosen musical programs and other features tending to appeal to the cultural tastes of Latin America.

U. S. Has Lagged

Numerous unofficial suggestions have been made, and efforts undertaken here, to promote broadcasts from the United States. But these efforts have been lagging in contrast to the regular and persistent programs going to South America daily from Germany and Italy.

Indeed, as long ago as 1932, then President Hoover set aside four shortwave radio frequencies for the use of the Pan American Union. These valuable channels lay entirely dormant until Feb. 2, 1938, when the Federal Communications Commission after hearings, begun last October, allocated two of them to the General Electric Company and two to the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

On Feb. 15, the latter foundation sent its inaugural broadcast on the new frequencies over Station W1XAL, Boston. It took six years, therefore, for the United States really to get going with these special channels.

But for several years, programs have been directed to South America by commercial American broadcasters. Columbia Broadcasting System has had short-wave Station W2XE since 1930, and with directional antennae has sent programs to Latin America every night from 6:30 to midnight.

Is U. S. Far Behind?

National Broadcasting Company has had an extensive Latin American service, over Station W3XAL, with news and other material sent out in Spanish, Portuguese, and French, for from five to seven hours nightly.

International General Electric, with Stations W2XAF and W2XAD at Schenectady, N. Y.—now augmented by two of the Pan American frequencies allocated on Feb. 2—has also sent out a good deal of N. B. C. material, latterly supplemented by special Latin American productions of its own.

From all this activity, it is clear that the United States has already been sending a considerable amount of radio material to Latin America. But critics and observers in the other American companies have continued to allege that the United States was being left far behind by Germany and Italy.

To find out why this has been true—if it is true—and what should be done about it, is the duty of the newly-formed committee.

Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, heads the new group. He is to be assisted by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Harvey B. Otterman and George H. Butler of the Department of State, Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General; E. K. Burlew, administrative assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, and John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education; Leslie A. Wheeler, Chief Division of Foreign Agricultural Service Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and E. N. Bressman, Special Adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Alexander V. Dyze, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank.

'Fortress' Fliers Praised for Skill

By the Associated Press

Langley Field, Va., Feb. 28

A 12,000-mile "good-will" visit to South America by six "flying fortresses" of the United States Army, was praised today as "a perfect score."

The giant bombers landed at home base Sunday after a nonstop flight from the Panama Canal Zone.

Lieut. Col. Robert Olds, commanding the flight, brought personal greetings from President Ortis of Argentina to President Roosevelt, the planes having participated in the inaugural ceremonies for President Ortis.

The 2,500-mile Lima-to-Buenos Aires flight in 12 hours and 12 minutes, a new record for speed, was the first by heavy military ships over the Andes.

Venezuela Pushes Export Trade—Lopez Forms Three-Year Plan

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who Is on a 20,000-Mile Air Survey of Latin-American Affairs

CARACAS, Venezuela—Gradual adoption of a planned economy, including import control, stimulation of industries, stabilisation of exchange, international action against smuggling, and development of shipping, is called the most important economic trend" under Venezuela's new liberal Government, as explained to the writer by Foreign Minister Gil Borges.

This South American nation along the shores of the Caribbean and extending—twice as large as France—into the deep Amason and Andes regions, is launched on as stimulating a project of social, economic, and political reform as can be found anywhere. After 30 years of political despotism, marked by many material advances but almost entirely lacking in social progress, Venezuela is taking deep breaths and testing her new-found strength.

Labor unions have been formed and are active. Political parties are again becoming a factor in national affairs. The people at large enjoy a freedom from espionage, a freedom of the press, of speech, and of action that had been stifled. Many projects of social improvement—housing, education, public works—are in the stage of partial fulfillment or are awaiting next July's budget under the Three-Year Plan of President López Contreras.

Increase in Spending

Like similar plans elsewhere, this one calls for more spending. As outlined by President López, the federal budget would leave its usual level of around 250,000,000 bolivars, or $80,000,000, and soar to 310,000,000 bolivars next July, $20,000,000 the second year, and $30,000,000 bolivars the final year.

Officials at Caracas are hard at work on ways to take care of enlarged outgoes when the new budget launches the Plan officially. One expedient is ruled out in advance: President López has pledged himself publicly not to resort to "the dangerous device of foreign loans."

The significance of the President's stand on borrowing abroad is that Venezuela still enjoys the sound position given to it by the former dictator, Juan Vicente Gómez, who used oil royalties to wipe clean the country's foreign debts. It will be recalled that on account of these debts European creditors blockaded Venezuela's coast to enforce payment from the Castro Government in December, 1902. In the Caracas home of Rudolf Dolge, who served as secretary of the American-Venezuelan Arbitration Commission on this dispute, the writer was handed a shell fired by one of the German cruisers. Britain and Italy also took part in the blockade.

Not only has Venezuela for years kept from again falling into the pit of foreign debts, but the country actually has no internal debt—and no taxes, properly speaking. If you own and live in a house, you pay no land taxes. And there is no income tax.

The cost of living, nevertheless, is high, even without many taxes, which bear chiefly in direct form on importers and business. There is a check tax, a receipt tax, a fiscal stamp tax, a municipal license tax on business, and a tax on rented property amounting to about one half of a month's rent.

Venezuela still has a small amount of internal bonds outstanding, but all of them have been called up for payment. Many of the investors simply prefer to hold these securities. There is enough in the treasury—some 90,000,000 bolivars at the last reckoning—to retire all bonds and leave a comfortable margin.

Oil and Metals

The secret of Venezuela's favorable financial position lies in its black gold—oil. She also has yellow gold, more than she has begun to dig. Diamonds, too, and other wealth only guessed at in the unmapped interior. Iron of high quality there is, but surveyors of a railroad for Bethlehem Steel are only preparing to tap the highest veins.

For the present, royalties from oil go far toward meeting all ordinary governmental expenditures. Most of the known oil fields are out of the nation's hands under foreign exploitation, but a royalty is paid on every barrel.

Next to oil, the strength of Venezuela's income is found in customs duties. The country at present buys twice as much abroad as it exports, when the oil owned by foreign firms is excluded—as it must be—from Venezuela's export figures. The net deficit averages around 50 per cent, which means that gold amounting to some $20,000,000 a year is drained away to pay for foodstuffs and manufactured products.

It is this situation the Government faces as heavier social expenditures loom. Hence, "planned economy" in foreign trade, and in stimulating domestic industries.

Dr. Borges is proceeding cautiously along the path of controlled economics, since Venezuela's Government is pledged to democracy in trade as in politics. There is nothing in the Three Year Plan to hint a rigid governmental control of business. As outlined by Dr. Borges on its economic side, the plan falls into five correlated steps:

Trade Balance

1. Rationalize the adverse balance of trade, reducing but not eliminating the deficit. Venezuela is an importing country and must remain so until its own industries are further developed. But in the meantime it suffers in its dealings with certain countries. Germany and Italy, for example, are seeking gold in exchange for goods. By various devices, including the Aski mark, Germany obtains Venezuelan or other South American products in exchange for currency valuable only in buying German goods.

Venezuela proposes to adopt some form of import restrictions, though only against those countries restricting or excluding Venezuelan products.

2. With money saved by reducing the unfavorable trade balance, domestic production of import items would be stimulated. Venezuela at present imports many products it could make, and this is another factor in the unfavorable balance. Vegetables, rice, milk products, wheat, potatoes, lard—and fish, with the Caribbean full of fish along more than a thousand miles of the coast—are a few items heavily imported. Textiles, cotton, all kinds of metal utensils and manufactured goods generally open a field for development. The Government is subsidising experiments in cotton culture, and through the Department of Fomento is encouraging native industries.

3. Reduction in the unfavorable balance of trade, furthermore, is counted on to help stabilise the bolivar. This currency is at a relatively high rating among South American moneys, but the Government wants to stabilize it and to protect it. There has been some talk of devalorization, but one of the country's leading bankers, H. Peres Dupuy, favors keeping the bolivar at least at its present level. He is president of the Banco Venezualano de Credito and a corresponding member of the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations.

4. Another economic advance is an endeavor to prevent smuggling along the coast line. Negotiations are underway for joint action of Venezuela with her neighbors, Britain in Trinidad, the Netherlands in Curaçao, and Colombia on the west.

5. Venezuela pays a premium of nearly a fourth the value of its exports in shipping charges. By improvements at Puerto Cabello, and at La Guaira, which is the harbor town for Caracas, it is seeking to attract better service. Venezuela recently bought out the rights of a British corporation which had a 99-year concession on the harbor of La Guaira. The concession had run only 48 years, and was redeemed for 21,000,000 bolivars. In addition, harbor works are planned to cost 20,000,000 bolivars. The breakwater is to be extended, and a new one built.

Medical Journal Doubts Efficacy Of 'Health' Plan

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The American Medical Association viewed with skepticism today a national health program proposed by President Roosevelt's special committee on medical care.

An editorial in the Association's Journal said additional taxation required to finance such a program—intended to treat individually the illnesses of 130,000,000 persons, with Federal or State funds when necessary—would "lead to economic dislocations that may aggravate the very conditions it is sought to remedy."

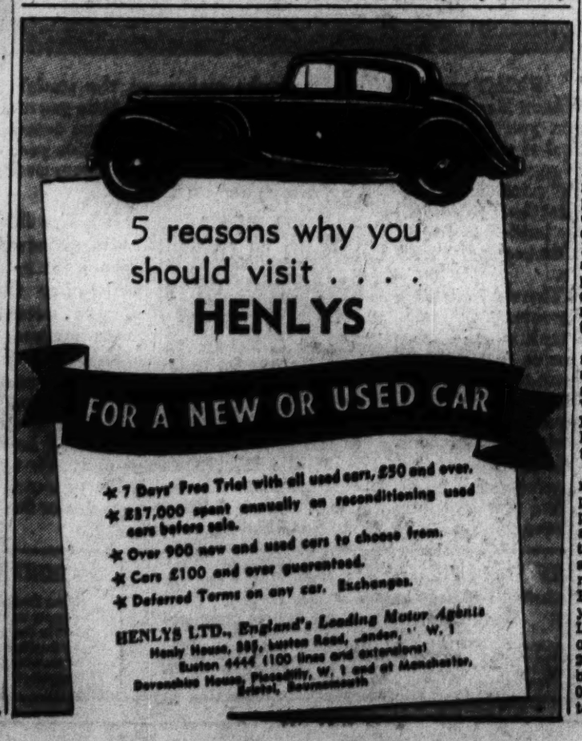
The Journal's editorial said, "The present program and proposals seem to indicate that there are many cases in which families are without occupation because of illness.

"The reverse might also be true; namely, they were ill because of lack of occupation which would enable them to purchase food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and adequate medical care. . . . It is just as true that unemployment and dependency cause illness as it is true that illness causes unemployment and dependency."

Golf Ball Price-Fixing Knocked Into Sand Trap

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission swung a heavy driver at golf ball price-fixing today.

It ordered the Golf Ball Manufacturers' Association and its eight members to halt "various unlawful pricing practices," and directed the Professional Golfers' Association to discontinue requiring agreements for a price differential in favor of P. G. A. members for use of the letters "PGA" on golf balls.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Halberd of Conquerors
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Seashore Relic Recalls Spanish Days at San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A 300-year-old Spanish halberd, discovered by a national guardsman and his wife on the seashore, has caused considerable interest in historic and scientific circles here. A reminder of the years between 1542 and 1820, when the Kingdom of Spain included San Diego, it is in the possession of Master Sergeant Rex Olmstead of the 251st Coast Artillery (AA) regiment.

Rusty and coated with debris, the relic was found at Ocean Beach, near the entrance to Mission Bay. Sergeant and Mrs. Olmstead were out watching a display of unusually high waves, when she espied the spearlike object jutting out of a sandhill. They took their find to Malcolm J. Rogers, curator of the San Diego Museum, who is an authority on Indian and Spanish races in this region. He said he believed the weapon was an authentic Spanish halberd, brought here by soldiers of the Hispanic period.

Noting fragments of charcoal imbedded in the metal, Mr. Rogers surmised that the halberd might have been washed ashore from a burned galleon. He explained that halberds were in use between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries. They were formed with a pointed blade, an ax and a pick, and were set at the end of a pole ranging from eight to ten feet in length.

Light on Propaganda Urged Before Progressive Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—With increased determination to help a world of students distinguish between misleading propaganda and actual fact-finding, delegates to the twentieth annual conference of the Progressive Education Association are back in their classrooms today. The convention, which held its meetings at the Pennsylvania Hotel here, closed its sessions Saturday night with a dinner at which Prof. Jerome Davis, President of the American Federation of Teachers, was the speaker.

Mr. Davis, like speakers at the afternoon session, stressed the effect of propaganda in education and the daily affairs of the people.

School students are not always allowed to get facts which will enable them to distinguish between propaganda of vested interests and information which they actually need to form intelligent conclusions, he declared. Among items regarded in some sections as "unteachable," he offered a chart which would show at the top 36,000 families living on an income of approximately $1,000 a day and, at the bottom, the 11,500,000 who live on $1 a day.

Would "Turn on Light"

"Schools are apt to be hit in the dark by boards of education and chambers of commerce," he warned. "We have a right to turn on the light so that we may know what stands in the way of effective progressive education. We have discriminations as between states, discrimination between Negroes and whites, and discrimination between certain sections of a state. We need to prove that the schools are the sine qua non of our democracy, our continued prosperity and our welfare."

A high point in the last day's discussions was reached late in the afternoon when educators, publicists, and newspaper men exchanged views on "Eductional Freedom and Propaganda." The chairman of this panel was Prof. Clyde R. Miller, of Teachers College, Columbia University, and a director of the recently organized Institute for Propaganda Analysis, Inc.

The need for a higher standard of ethics that would acuate propagandists who are seeking to mould public opinion to more frank methods and the need for greater awareness of the part of the reading public was stressed.

'Victims' of Propaganda

Ferdinand Lundberg, author of "America's Sixty Families," held that most propaganda was heavily tinged with self interest, but, he added, the greatest danger lay "not in misleading and corrupting the people as much as in misleading and corrupting the business men and politicians who use it."

Arthur Robb of "Editor and Publisher," replied to this.

"I agree that the real victims of propaganda are those who pay for it," he said. "I think the press has made great progress during the last five years in cleaning up the practice of misleading the public through paid advertising. The picture is by no means perfect, but you can't fail to note the improvement."

Clyde Beals, editor of the Guild Reporter, newspaper published by the American Newspaper Guild, reported that "the number of 'one-paper' towns has increased 50 per cent," a situation which has "greatly reduced competition and paved the way for domination by special interests in those towns," he held. In certain instances, this has led to the persecution of labor, Mr. Beals declared.

Papers Grow in Power

"Newspapers are getting increasingly powerful," Mr. Beals added. "Educators, I think, need to combat this type of propaganda."

Prof. Thurman W. Arnold, of Yale, author of "Folklore of Capitalism," urged that research experts be given ample opportunity to work out what they believe to be a solution to current problems. He referred to the "hostility which meets the educational school because it doesn't live up to folklore," and the difficulty encountered by the research worker who is not expected to try anything unless he is sure that it will work.

A closer relationship than ever before should be realized between music, art, and literature on one hand and daily activities on the other, it was urged at a sectional discussion of "America and the Future of the Arts." Aaron Copland, composer, told of the tendency to simplify music.

"I think teachers should tell composers what they like," he said; "what they want us to compose for them. I see signs in the school of a changing musical picture, newer harmonies, newer rhythms. I see composers entrenching themselves in key positions in colleges, then in secondary schools."

Dr. Stuart Courtis, of the University of Michigan, advocated faith in a newer plan of education, rather than misgivings for the future, emphasizing that the situation is one which can inspire better things.

U. S. Aid to Church Schools Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

ranted intrusions, declared H. M. Joy of Meridian, Miss.

After Alexander J. Stoddard, Denver, Chairman of the Legislative Policies Commission, who was presiding, stating it would not prejudice Dr. Strayer's resolution, it was voted to refer it to the Executive Committee for action.

Mr. Stoddard urged a continued challenge of complacency within and without the profession and declared that present conditions and possible future emergencies should impel schoolmen to warn the public that budgets cannot be reduced without damaging educational services, that State and National governments should assume greater responsibility for school support, and that school buildings should be the center of democratic affairs in the community.

"When all the money of the school district is gone," Mr. Stoddard added, "teachers should continue to render services and not allow the school to be closed regardless of payless pay days."

Charles H. Judd, retiring after 29 years at the University of Chicago, who was given an honorary life membership in the Association, warned the educators that they have been slow in stating the rights of youth in contrast to hopes and desires for them.

At a dinner given to Dr. Judd by the Department of Secondary Schools Principals, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, paid tribute to him and outlined his own proposal to combine the last two years of high school and the first two years of college in a new general educational unit which would receive the bachelor's degree, followed by a three-years' course in college for the master's degree, thus cutting down enrollments in the upper years to the more scholastically inclined students. The general education, he stated, "should be similar to that in St. John's college, Annapolis, where the entire curriculum is based on a list of 100 best books of ancient and modern thought."

Dr. Hutchins challenged progressive education saying, "If you believe that the educational system should mirror the chaos of the world, if you think we have nothing to learn from the past, if you think the way to prepare students for life is to put them through little fake experiences inside or outside the classroom, if you think education is information, if you believe that the whim of children should determine what they should study—then I am afraid we can never agree."

Junior Colleges Group To Meet in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—The rapid growth of the junior college movement will be discussed by a number of distinguished educators at the annual convention of the American Association of Junior Colleges to be held in Philadelphia March 4-5, according to Dr. Katherine M. Denworth, head of the association and president of Bradford Junior College.

"The association began 18 years ago to foster the junior college movement, then in its infancy," said Dr. Denworth, "and it has seen the movement gain such proportions that the junior college is now generally recognised as a standard educational unit. More than 500 junior colleges in all parts of the country are expected to be represented at the Philadelphia meetings," she continued.

Dr. Frederick H. Allen, director of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, will speak on "Problems of Mental Health of Students and Faculty," and Dr. John M. Minnick, of the University of Pennsylvania, will discuss "The Relationship of Junior Colleges to Professional Preparation."

U. S. Tightens Helium Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Government holds a complete monopoly on the Nation's known supplies of helium today having bought for $537,975 helium-producing land at Dexter, Kansas, and Thatcher, Colo.

The land, the only known source of the gas outside the Government-owned plant at Amarillo, Texas, was bought from the Girdler Corporation of Louisville, Ky.

Some of the helium will be sold to float Germany's giant new dirigible, LZ-130, now being rushed to completion in the hope of renewing transatlantic dirigible service this summer.

A German ship has been waiting at Houston, Texas, to take the first cargo of the gas to Germany in huge steel containers.

Helium has many other valuable applications, interior department officials said.

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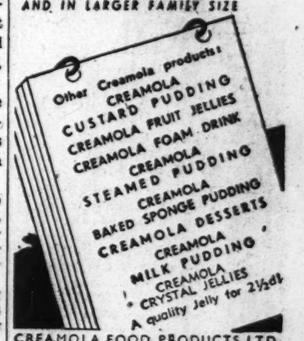

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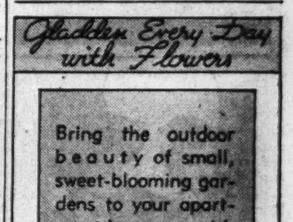

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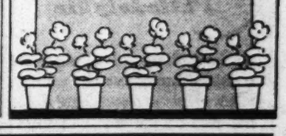

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Rallies in Defense of Eden Shower England With Oratory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—A torrent of oratory continued throughout the country during the week-end on the Eden-Chamberlain crisis.

Apart from speech to his constituents by Viscount Cranborne, who resigned his Under-secretaryship at the same time as his chief left the Foreign Ministry, all of the 500 meetings held Saturday and Sunday were organized by the Opposition or by the non-party League of Nations Union whose supporters believe Mr. Anthony Eden's displacement means a further weakening of Geneva. Lord Cranborne reiterated the charge that Italy had resorted to "blackmail" in order to induce Britain to open negotiations.

The most extreme of the week-end rallies was the Communist meeting in Trafalgar Square which culminated in a march to the Italian Embassy. The police, however, interfervened but allowed a deputation of two to call at the shuttered Embassy with a letter for Premier Mussolini. Receiving no response they pushed the letter under the door, after which the marchers were permitted to file past the house in sections, each of which shouted the slogan, "No Pacts with Italy."

The enthusiasm with which Anthony Eden's protest against the Government's policy of dealing with the dictators is being greeted by those who were highly critical of his policy up to 10 days ago is proving somewhat embarrassing for the former Foreign Secretary. But the Opposition appears to be gaining adherents from among those who have hitherto supported the National Government.

The Daily Herald, spokesman for the Labor Party, today claims that out of every 10 letters received on Mr. Eden's resignation three come from "disgruntled Conservatives."

Soviet Leaders Face Trial

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—Another of Soviet Russia's sensational treason trials was indicated today with 21 victims of Joseph Stalin's purge among fallen Soviet chieftains scheduled for public appearance before a military tribunal Wednesday.

A former Premier, a famous former editor, three prominent physicians, and five former cabinet members were included in the group, accused of crimes ranging from murder to treason.

Among the accusations were: Conspiring with foreign powers to dismember the Soviet Union, plotting to assassinate Lenin and Stalin, inspiring the assassination of Sergei Kiroff, the assassination of the writer, Maxim Gorky, and two others previously supposed to have passed on of natural causes.

Although officials failed to make such an announcement, it was assumed that the defendants, who allegedly were linked with the exiled Leon Trotsky, already had confessed their guilt. Russian public "trials" have never been ordered without confessions beforehand.

Most prominent among the 21 were former Premier Alexis I. Rykoff, who succeeded Lenin and held office for nearly two years; and Nikolai Bukharin, chronicler of the Red Revolution and editor of the Government Newspaper Izvestia before March, 1937.

Charge Is Comprehensive

Next in order were the five former cabinet ministers: Genrikn G. Yagoda, once head of the Secret Police; Gregory F. Grinko, former Finance Commissar; Vladimir I. Ivanoff, former chief of the Timber Industry; A. P. Rosengoltz, once Commissar of Foreign Trade, and M. A. Chernoff, former Commissar of Agriculture.

They figured largely in the charge, made against the entire group, that they had plotted to overthrow the Soviet regime by terrorism with the aid of foreign powers which would grab rich areas of the Soviet Empire as a reward.

Dr. L. G. Levin, head of the Kremlin Hospital; Dr. D. D. Pletnyeff, famous Soviet heart specialist; and Dr. I. N. Kazakoff, head of a large clinic, were accused of the deaths of Gorky, Yvacheslaff Menzhinsky, once head of the Secret Police, and Valerin V. Kuibisheff, chief of the first five-year plan.

The trial announcement leaves unknown the fate of only a few of the leading Soviet leaders who had disappeared in the purge which has brought death to hundreds.

The foreign powers with which the defendants were accused of plotting were not named.

Former Soviet diplomatic officials included among the defendants were N. N. Krestinsky, former first assistant to Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, and K. G. Ravosky, former Ambassador to France.

Other defendants were: Akmal Ikramoff, former "political boss" of the Uzbek Soviet Republic in Central Asia; Faysulla Khodjaieff, former President of Uzbekistan; I. A. Zelensky, former head of Consumers' Co-operatives; S. A. Bessonoff, V. F. Sharangovich, P. T. Zubareff, P. P. Bulanoff, V. A. Maximoff, and P. P. Kruchkoff.

Some observers said the trials had been delayed for maximum propaganda effect until after the rescue of Russia's drifting North Pole scientists, lest the publicity of one event detract from the other.

Most of the defendants had been arrested in the purge of last year, and had been in prison for months.

Last night's official announcement of the trial termed the 21 defendants a "Trotskyist-Rightist Bloc." It charged them with ordering the assassination of Kiroff, Stalin's right-hand man, whose death in 1934 touched off a wave of arrests and prosecutions.

The communique said many of the defendants had been spies for foreign governments and that the group plotted to assassinate Lenin as early as 1918.

The group was alleged to have been formed for espionage, wrecking, diversion, terror, disruption of the military power of Russia, and provocation of military attacks by foreign powers on the Soviet Union.

The ultimate aim was said to have been the overthrow of the Socialist Regime and the dismemberment of Russia by slicing off the Ukraine, purported objective of German expansion aims; White Russia, bordering Poland; Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaidjan, facing Turkey, and the Far-Eastern provinces pointing toward Japan.

Chiefs of the bloc, the communique claimed, carried out their work on orders from Trotsky, Bukharin and Rykoff along plans worked out by general staffs of "certain foreign states."

While the accused ringleaders of Trotskyist plotting prepared to go on trial, Soviet officials continued their purge of little men in the provinces.

Two officials of an Uzbekistan village were shot for such disruptive collective farming practices as failing to irrigate vineyards and cutting alfalfa only once a season.

National Leaders Take Firm Stand In Move to Keep U. S. Out of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—A six-point program "to keep America out of war" was enunciated by 300 religious, civic, labor, and educational leaders here today. They urge:

1. Immediate removal of American ships and Marines from Chinese territory and evacuation of American nationals, any of whom insist on staying there to remain at their own risk.
2. No increase in the Army and Navy.
3. Constitutional amendment along lines of the original Ludlow Amendment proposal to the end that American citizens may have the "democratic right" to vote on a declaration of war.
4. Scrapping of all existing plans for industrial mobilization; no universal conscription, and warning to militarists that the American people will not tolerate war abroad or war dictatorship at home.
5. American co-operation for international peace, but no alliances with any nation or group of nations for war, declared or undeclared, under any name or pretext.
6. Concentration on the struggle against injustice, unemployment, bad housing and poverty at home and a determination to seek prosperity through that struggle rather than in war trade.

Among the signers are Wallace Campbell of the Co-operative League of America; Miss Mary Fox of the League for Industrial Democracy; Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party; Homer Martin, International President of the United Automobile Workers' Union; Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of sociology of New York University, and Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church.

Jackson Is Approved by Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today the nomination of Robert H. Jackson to be Solicitor General.

The Committee voted 10 to 2 in favor of Mr. Jackson's nomination, with Senators Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont and William H. King (D) of Utah voting in opposition.

Five More Plead Guilty In Oregon Labor Drive

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 28 (AP)—Five more pleas of guilty and two of innocent were recorded Saturday in Oregon's month-old drive against alleged labor terrorists.

As another week ended in the police roundup, authorities counted 89 arrests, 43 indictments and six misdemeanor charges and 38 pleas, 24 innocent and 15 guilty, one man having pleaded guilty to one charge and innocent to another.

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France in North Africa

By a Staff Artist

Areas Involved in Colonial Questions
In Syria and Transjordan Pan-Arabism Is Related to the Algerian and Moroccan Problem

French Policy in North Africa Affected by European Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Three main factors dominate French policy in North Africa: the presence of large numbers of Italian troops in Lybia near the Tunisian frontier; the necessity of keeping open the lines of communication across the Mediterranean; and the Arab nationalist movements in Morocco, Tunisia and to a lesser extent Algeria.

Although it has been careful to avoid alarming the general public, the French Government takes an extremely serious view of the Italian concentration of armed forces in Lybia.

According to reliable reports received at the Quai d'Orsay, there are no less than six divisions of soldiers from Italy stationed in Lybia. Part of these are located in the east near the Egyptian border, but the greater portion is said to be concentrated within striking distance of the Tunisian frontier.

Since Tunisia is a French Protectorate, France is entirely responsible for the defense and foreign policy of this nominally independent kingdom. Apart from his palace guard, the Bey of Tunis has no army of his own. The French Government maintains in the Protectorate an army composed mainly of native troops and of French officers. Exact figures as to the numbers of these forces are not available but it is certain that their strength is far below that of the Italian forces at present in Lybia.

French Are in Minority

Even so, this potential menace would cause no special concern to the French authorities were it not for the particular situation existing in Tunisia. The total European population of the Protectorate is just under 200,000, of which approximately 92,000 are French, 91,000 Italian, 9,000 Maltese and the rest of various nationalities. The native population is about 2,200,000, including about 56,000 Jews.

Thus the French residents of Tunisia are actually a minority of the European population, and, more significant still, there are almost as many Italians there as Frenchmen.

Although not all of these 91,000 Italians have fascist sympathies, a great majority of them do, and the Rome Government has made vigorous efforts to regiment them just as if they lived in Italy. It is in the light of this more or less mobilized Italian minority that French concern over the Italian troops concentrated in Lybia must be viewed.

Officially, the presence of these Italian armed forces in Lybia is regarded as mainly a move in a chess game. Since France and Italy are at peace, its only significance at the moment is its strategic importance diplomatically. It puts Signor Mussolini in a position to apply "diplomatic" pressure simultaneously on both France and England through this hardly veiled threat to Egypt and Tunisia.

Reserves in Native Troops

For France, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco are vitally important as reserves from which large supplies of native troops could be drawn in case of war. But if this external threat is maintained, Tunisia will cease to be an asset and become a liability since it would be necessary to keep large armed forces in the Protectorate.

The same is true of Italy's "occupation" of Mallorca, off the coast of Spain. Situated close to the steamship lanes running from Marseilles to the North African ports, Mallorca would constitute a grave threat to France's troop transports if it were to remain an Italian submarine, naval and air base. The French Government is determined to keep these lines of communication safe just as the United States is ready to defend the Panama Canal.

The third factor in the North African problem is less tangible, but perhaps more actual than either of the others. It is the Arab nationalist movement which is sweeping Morocco and Tunisia.

The French Foreign Office claims to have indisputable proof that much of this so-called "pan-Arab" movement is simply revolutionary agitation fostered and financed from abroad. Although officially no names are mentioned, it is common gossip in French diplomatic circles that Italy and Germany—but especially the former—have made an effort to stir up the Arab populations against their French "protectors" in Tunisia and Morocco, as well as in Syria.

There were a number of serious uprisings in the autumn and early winter, mostly in Morocco. They had a dual cause. The discontent arose primarily from a food shortage which in its turn was due to a drought in the southern sections of the country. This brought large numbers of hungry Arabs to the towns, where they were easily stirred up against the French authorities, despite the fact that these latter were spending several hundred millions of francs in trying to relieve the distress.

Here, again, the situation, from the viewpoint of foreign policy, is not one that would cause France any particular concern in time of peace. But with the present strained condition in Europe, an Arab nationalist revolt would involve a serious division of French forces.

The question naturally arises, why does not the French Government grant a certain number of concessions to the Arab nationalists and so cut the ground from under the feet of the extremist agitators? The answer is that France has already attempted to do this, but these concessions were deemed insufficient by the Arabs, while they are considered by the French authorities to be as far as it is safe to go for the present.

Economic Aid Planned

The first French Popular Front Government under Socialist Premier Léon Blum took a much more liberal view of the North African problem, and was prepared to go quite far toward satisfying the natives' aspirations toward representation in Parliament and participation in local administration. Since then, however, the prevalent view in France is that order can best be preserved in Algeria and the Protectorates by a greater show of firmness and authority combined with fairness and economic aid.

Spanish Morocco also provides a delicate problem for French diplomacy. France's treaty with the Sultan gives the French the duty, or privilege, of seeing that no foreign forces establish themselves on the Spanish protectorate, and France is resolved to carry out this accord. More than a year ago, when talk of German occupation of Ceuta appeared, the French Government acted so promptly and vigorously that whatever threat there may have been, disappeared and has not reappeared since.

On the whole, therefore, French policy in North Africa hinges largely on France's relations with Italy, Germany and Spain in Europe, and it is in an improvement of these diplomatic relations that a solution of the Tunisian and Moroccan problems must primarily be sought.

Mallory Browne

Treasury to Refund Overpaid Income Tax

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Treasury officials, trying to cheer taxpayers struggling with income tax returns, said today they would make voluntary refunds if they found persons have overpaid.

Voluntary refunds last year totaled $22,000,000. In about half the cases the taxpayers didn't find out they overpaid until the Treasury told them about it. The Treasury also checks refuns for underpayment, however.

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U. S. Curbs Marihuana Sale As Part of Drive on Narcotics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In the international battle against narcotics, adoption of the Federal "Marihuana Tax Act of 1937," which became effective last Oct. 1, is providing a much-needed weapon.

As pointed out by the International Narcotic Education Association in its twelfth annual "Narcotic Education Week," observed nationally from Feb. 21 to 28, this Act of Congress joins forces with the Federal Harrison Act, under which most of the opium trade is controlled; the so-called Uniform State Narcotic Act, which has been adopted by 41 States, and the 1931 Geneva Opium Convention which has been signed by 61 nations.

For the first time, the Marihuana Act allows the Federal Government to exercise control over the use of the drug from a domestic plant. A revenue act similar to the Harrison Act, it was designed to obtain this control through issuing licenses for handling the drug, providing punishment for anyone found handling the drug without a license.

The chief difference between the two Acts, according to James Hobson, head of the Education Association here, is that there are several uses of narcotics, other than marihuana, which are recognized as legitimate i. e., in medicine and research, whereas marihuana is derived from a plant which has little use other than for hemp, birdseed, or a resin.

Marihuana, frequently called Indian hemp, also is known by such names as Cannabis Indica, Cannabis sativa, Cannabis Americanus, hashish, "loco (crazy) weed," and "the killer drug." It has been known for many centuries on nearly every continent, and today it grows wild in suitable altitudes and climates. It has been introduced into the United States from Mexico, where its addicts probably outnumber those of any other locality, according to Mr. Hobson.

So rapidly has it taken root in the United States that in nearly every State it can be found growing wild as a roadside weed. It appears to flourish most prolifically in the Gulf States, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, California, and even as far east as New York. Indian hemp has been used in the United States for several purposes: rope, twine, cloth, and hats. The seed is often part of the commercial seed sold for pet birds.

Mr. Hobson cites examples from police records in which marihuana figured. He says that it is becoming a major problem to police everywhere, particularly in urban centers.

France to Stand by Friends

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies Saturday night endorsed by 439 votes to 2 the Government's foreign policy of sticking to France's central European allies and following Britain's lead for "realistic" dealings with Italy and Germany.

The overwhelming vote of confidence came at the end of two days of debate. Supporters of the Government and some of its enemies hailed it as evidence of France's unity in foreign affairs.

During the deoate, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos coupled a pledge that France's engagements with Czechoslovakia would be "faithfully fulfilled" with a warning that "the setting up of any political hegemony in the Danubian Region is not possible."

Premier Camille Chautemps declared France never would abandon her alliances or her friends—particularly Great Britain—and said her policy must be neither isolation with her allies nor surrender. He affirmed that France's foreign policy still was pinned to the League of Nations, stating:

"It is true that the League at present is undergoing a crisis, but if the League and its principles are wiped out, what remains? France will remain faithful to collective security."

The Premier mentioned France's friends in Europe and their interest in her foreign policy, and then said:

"Moreover, there is the Great American Republic whose President from time to time gives us a great lesson of peace."

Frank Demands G. O. P. Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

tee, however, with these three specific tasks:

1. "This Commission must make an utterly honest and objective audit of the New Deal, beginning with March, 1933, and coming down to date.
2. "This Commission must rethink, restate and reinterpret to the nation the political and economic philosophy with which the Republican Party faces the new circumstances of this new age.
3. "This Commission must, as its contribution to the councils of Republicanism, create a comprehensive report of policy respecting the long array of stubborn problems confronting us as a people—labor, agriculture, business, social security, taxation, political and economic foreign policy, unemployment and so on."

Speaking of the present Administration's economic policies, Dr. Frank said:

"After five years of unprecedented assumption of federal authority over the Nation's enterprise and five years of unprecedented prodigality of federal expenditure for the relief of distress and the restoration of employment, our economic machine is stalled and about the same number of millions of workless men and women haunt the Councils of Statesmanship as haunted them five years ago.

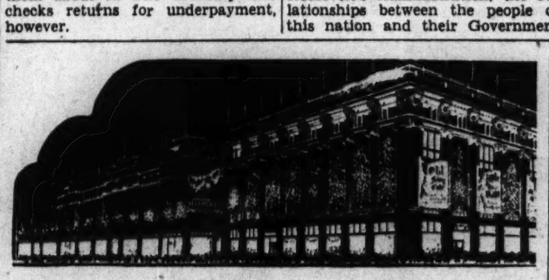
He declared that for the last few years, "American life and enterprise have been at the mercy of a chronic inconstancy of policy."

The major policies of the present Administration, he asserted, are heading the nation toward "an America in which representative self-government will give way to a totalitarian state with the courts, the Congress, the commissions, and, finally, the people themselves subservient to the will, if not indeed to the whim, of the Chief Executive."

Mr. Hamilton asserted the work of the Party's new Committee on Program might determine "the future of your country."

"For many years, and particularly during the period of President Roosevelt's Administration, the relationships between the people of this nation and their Government have become more extended and more involved and complicated. As a result of this change, party platforms increasingly deal with the basic economic and social and even cultural life of our country.

"It is therefore apparent that the methods under which platforms have been developed and adopted in the past are no longer suited to present-day needs. If a party platform is to be intelligently drafted, it can no longer be produced in a day and a night at a convention. As this fact became apparent to our party, there came to be a widespread demand for a more orderly and deliberate approach to the problem."



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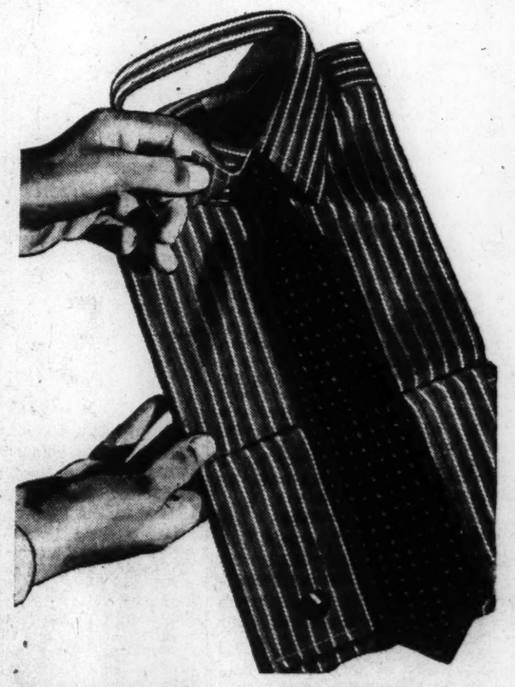

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Five

It was hard to find a place to lie down, but at last they thought they saw a meadow. Michael first climbed the low fence and Brigid followed, clumsy from weariness. They scrambled through some thornbushes and entered the field.

Brigid shivered. "It's the cold keeps meself awake," she said. "I'd be glad to sleep on the road, I'm that weary. But I put on a thin frock and me coat isn't warm enough."

"Take mine then," Michael offered generously, removing his coat. "And give me yours. Mine is thicker and you need it more. I have a flannel shirt as well."

"You're a darling!" Brigid cried. "It's fine and warm I am now."

They still hadn't found a place to sleep and their steps dragged on wearily. They passed a farm and saw a haystack beside it, or rather two of them, close together. There was no sound of dog or man, and the children crept forward until they reached the stacks. They tried to climb one, but had to give up, for the stack was too high and too steep and slippery. So they pulled off some hay to make a bed on the ground between the two huge piles and laid themselves down with Bran between them. Brigid fell asleep at once, but poor Michael was cold in his sister's thin coat and felt the ground very hard under the few handfuls of hay. Wisps of hay crept under his clothes and down his neck tickling him "something fierce," as he told Brigid who was wakened by his scratching and fidgeting.

The Missing Envelope

"Please let's go on," he said. "It's stiff and tired I am of lying in this place. Sure we'd be better off walking the road." They tottered onto their feet again and resumed their journey.

The black sky over their heads sparkled with millions of stars; the river sang a little song which they could somehow understand:

"When the brilliant sun is gone,
I keep rippling, rippling on,
Ever streaming, never weary,
Though the night be long and dreary.

"Through the stillness and the shadows,
Past the dusky, fragrant meadows,
Babbling on from bend to bend,
I flow forward to the end.

"Overhead a thousand eyes
Wink and twinkle from the skies,
And my waves reflect their light
Till I'm decked with jewels bright.

"Star-bespangled, like a king,
I speed onward and I sing
Of the mighty distant sea
That is calling, calling me."

"Oh, let's sit down a minute and rest ourselves," said Brigid.

They chose a low wall; it was damp with heavy dew, but they were past minding such trifles. They gazed up at the stars and the small sickle of the moon.

"Can ye tell me whether it's waning or new?" asked Brigid.

"Ye can always know it by the letter it makes when you hold up a stick to it. If it's a p, it's coming up, and if it's a d, it's going down," said Michael airing his wisdom.

"Then it's new!" cried Brigid. "We've seen it without glass, so we're allowed a wish." She shut her eyes tightly to think.

"I wish we may keep Bran," she thought. "And that he may be a fairy prince and bring us luck!"

Michael's wish was more serious. "I wish I may bring the money safe home and that Father won't be mad at me for taking the long way back," he thought, feeling for his pocket.

Suddenly he grew alarmed searching for the familiar envelope and not finding it.

"Me money!" he cried, the sweat breaking out on him as he feared the worst. "It's gone!"

Brigid's eyes grew round. "But ye can't have lost it," she said. "Ye've been so careful!"

Michael was in despair. "It must be by the haystacks I dropped it, or maybe in the bogs and then it's lost. . . ." He ran back up the road to see if he could still find it.

"Think a minute," said Brigid, too tired to start on a wild goose chase. "Where can ye have lost it?"

The night wind ruffled their hair, owls hooted, and the leaves on the trees tittered like wicked elves. The children could hear tiny sounds like the fluttering of many wings and the tripping of many feet.

Brigid could stand it no longer. She sat down in the middle of the road and burst into tears. Michael soon followed her example, and Bran was so affected that he dropped on his haunches and howled.

A Song of Triumph

There the three of them sat and cried, the stars twinkling down on them. Brigid's tears were flowing so fast that she groped in her pocket for a handkerchief, but instead she felt something thin and hard like paper and drew it out. It was the envelope with money!

"It's fools we are altogether," she cried, laughing through her tears. "We're forgetting that ye gave me your coat to wear, and here the money is safe and sound!"

The children felt so happy they danced up and down on the road, Bran jumping around them with joyful barks.

"Oh! It's glad I am to have it back!" said Michael, hugging the envelope tight. "Now I'll put it in me breeches pocket, and there'll be no more mistakes."

It was no hardship to walk on now, happiness had dispelled their weariness.

Most of the short summer night was already spent. The darkness was ebbing from minute to minute leaving a cool gray mist. Birds stirred in the bushes, a cock crowed and far away another answered. Presently the skyline blushed pink to herald the rising sun—a new day had dawned.

There was a promise of fine weather in the hazy blue of the sky, and the daylight gave the children new courage. Brigid longed for the sun for it was very cold.

As soon as it grew lighter, Michael felt ashamed of wearing a girl's coat and made Brigid give his back to him. Brigid shivered in her own thin one and impatiently watched the reddening sky. Michael's chief trouble was hunger. He wanted to run.

"What's keeping you?" he asked of Brigid when her weary steps lagged. "Come, we'll have a song and it'll help you walk!"

He burst into the Irish national anthem, and Brigid joined him, the two of them singing at the top of their voices and Bran barking the refrain. The noise echoed from the mountains and back again. Watch dogs began to howl furiously from farms near and far. All the creatures in the neighborhood down to the snails on the leaves woke up with a start. The valley, so still an hour before, now rang with tumultuous sound.

The Bay at Sunrise

"Look, there's Bantry Bay!" cried Brigid, welcoming her old friend gladly. There it lay, smooth and silvery, curving in and out of the rocky coast. As they watched, the sun burst forth in all its glory, chasing away the lingering shadows of the night and turning to gold the silver of the sea.

Michael fairly ran up the road which led home, his head filled with the thought of sausages, nice fat sausages, dripping with grease.

Father and Mother were far too relieved when they saw the truants stagger into the kitchen to scold them. The twins were the first to discover Bran and to draw attention to him with delighted outcries, and Michael tried to explain and eat at the same time, whilst Brigid fell asleep over her stirabout.

Michael proudly handed the money to his father and Mother packed Brigid off to bed, for the poor girl was too far spent even to eat. Michael felt so good after two plates of stirabout and six rashers of bacon that he was eager to tell what had happened, and Mother and Father and the twins were spellbound listening to so many adventures.

The twins were very sorry for Bran and begged that he might stay. But Father said it was an added expense, and Mother feared the dog might be ill-mannered and wild, being brought up by gypsies. The three boys pleaded so ardently, however, that neither Father nor Mother could find the heart to refuse them.

"He may stay if Michael looks after him and takes care that he is no bother and little expense," said Father, and Michael promised. So Bran became a member of the O'Sullivan household.

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

Brigid and Michael were on their way back to their home on Bantry Bay, after journeying to Kenmare to deliver a young donkey their father had sold to Farmer Flynn. On their way to Kenmare, they had come on a gypsies' camp and saved a poor, thin little dog that one of the gypsies was ill-treating. The gypsy had told Michael that he could keep the dog and welcome. So the children took it along with them, naming it "Bran" after Finn's magic dog. Brigid wanted to go back over the mountains, instead of taking the tunnel, so that they would not pass the gypsies again. It was a longer way, and they had no donkey to ride now. When the sun set and the stars began to come out, they realized they would have to spend the night on the road.

The Snowman

Once there was
a snowman where
the children used
to coast,
and though he was
as cold as ice
his heart was warm
as toast.
He had to go
when winter went. . . .
the children's fond
good-byes
brought forth his
promise—"I'll be back
when next the soft
snow flies!"

JANNIS PARKER

Tahu Visits the Seminoles

Tahu, the Stony Indian boy, had traveled to the Big Cypress Swamp of Florida where the Seminole Indians live. He thought their thatched roof houses without any sides to them were very queer, but he rather liked living in one of them. There were five of these houses built on a rise of ground with water all around, and that rise of ground the Seminoles called a "hammock." There were about twenty-five Seminoles where Tahu and his father and mother were staying and Tahu thought it a very nice place to be.

Each thatched roof home had two platforms. On the high one were stored provisions and clothes, which were out of the way of dogs and children. On the lower platform the Seminoles sat in the daytime, and at night it became a sleeping-room. The nights were cool and Tahu would roll himself up in a blanket and sleep soundly. But that lower platform was rather high for a little boy to sit on in comfort, as his feet dangled far above the ground.

In the center of that "hammock" was a cooking house, where there was usually a kettle hung over the fire with something good cooking in it. The Seminoles didn't seem to have any special hours for eating, but ate when they were hungry.

When Tahu was hungry, he took his little mug and went to the cooking house and one of the Seminole ladies would fill it up with nice hot stew. Near the cooking house was a dining table covered with a thatched roof. If Tahu wanted bread or vegetables, there was always someone there willing to give him as much as he could eat.

Poling Along

On that "hammock," too, was a vegetable garden and a lot of sugar cane and at one end there was a clump of bananas. The children were told that they could have all the yellow ones they wanted—and as a treat, they had hot sugar water to drink.

In the water around the "hammock," there was a dug-out for each family, very much like the canoe Tahu had seen the Mohegans make. A Seminole took him out in one. Instead of using a paddle, the Seminole stood right up in the dug-out and poled along as easily as could be. In that dug-out they went to visit other Seminoles on other "hammocks."

Tahu liked the Seminole boys and girls. It did seem strange to have both little boys and girls dress alike, in those curious dresses made of a lot of small pieces of different colored cloth sewed together. They made one for Tahu, but he didn't like to wear it. He was sure his Stony Indian friends would think it quite queer. The Seminole boys didn't wear any beads around their necks, but the little girls did. It was great fun to watch the women sit on the ground in front of a sewing machine and make a dress in a few hours.

When it was very dark, there would be a funny noise far in the distance. His father told him it was an alligator and that if he listened carefully, while one of the Seminoles made just the same kind of a noise he would hear the alligator answer the Indian. Tahu thought that very droll. Then way up high a horned owl would begin to hoot at them as if making fun of them because they couldn't live as high up as he could.

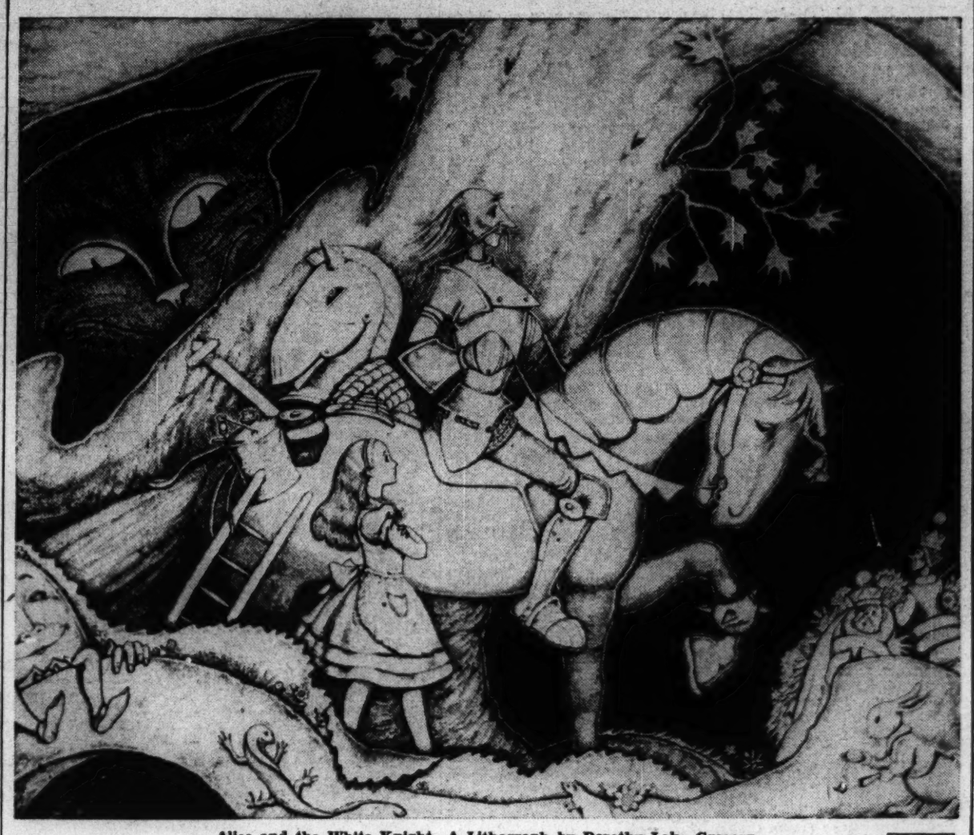
Tamiami Trail

In the day Tahu and the Seminole boys and girls would play games. The children liked to take a plank, or a tree that had been cut in the swamp, and put it over a tree stump. That made a very nice tilt. Three would get on one end, and three on the other and up and down they would go, until they let the other children have a chance at it. That "hammock" village of the Seminoles was almost as large as an Indian camp at Tahu's home, and the children had plenty of room to play tag and hide-and-go-seek.

Tahu began to learn a little Seminole. When a boy said to him: "Yallee hinnegan" that meant "straight ahead." Tahu wished he might stay and learn a lot of words. But one day Tahu and his father and mother piled into a dug-out and were taken to where they had left their auto, for they couldn't drive into that "hammock" as there was so much water. Some of the Seminoles came along with them and they rode until they came to a lovely road. The Seminoles called it the "Tamiami Trail." Here the Seminoles put up some tents and set up a table. On that table they arranged some very pretty bead necklaces and alligator purses and bags they had made and the white folks who rode by, stopped and purchased some of them.

But Tahu and his mother and father had to leave them and ride north and then westward. Tahu hoped sometime he would see his little Seminole friends again. But what a lot of interesting things he would have to tell the Stony children, and he was happy to think he had some presents for them, too, bags, and purses and baskets that the Indians he had visited had made.

Ta-de-win



Alice and the White Knight—A Lithograph by Dorothy Lake Gregory

When It's Time to Read

Book Reviews

Peter was so fond of pumpkin pie that he decided to help his father, who was a farmer, by planting a whole field with pumpkin seeds so that his mother could make plenty of pies next fall. When his father heard that Peter had planted two whole jars of pumpkin seeds, he told him that there would be about a thousand pumpkins in that field at harvest time.

By the time the pumpkin blossoms began to turn into tiny, tiny pumpkins, Peter had an idea. He thought of something that would be much more fun than seeing all those pumpkins made into pies.

It was that summer's work that won Peter the name of "pumpkin grower," and the story of it is told in "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Grower," by Florence Bourgeois, a very entertaining book with lots of pictures in colors.

* * *

Kathleen and Emun were discussing the question of fairies, wondering whether there were any fairies left, when a beech nut fell and hit Emun on the nose. Looking up suddenly, he saw, sitting on the fork of the tree, "a little man about twice the size of your finger, with a little, three-cornered black hat with a red plume in it, and a little black coat and a red waistcoat, and little yellow knee-breeches, and white stockings, and little black shoes with gold buckles."

The little man took a little reed out of his pocket and began to blow from it bubbles as beautiful as the wing of a dragon-fly in the sunlight. After a while, he blew a bubble about half as big as himself, hopped on to it and floated away over the meadow and across the stream.

A magpie who had stood by watching told the children that the little man was Fardharrig, the fairy minstrel of Glenmalure.

The children saw Fardharrig many times after that, and if it had not been for him they did not know how they should ever have got out of the clutches of the giant who caught them before they could get away from the enchanted wood.

This is the first of three charming tales of Irish fantasy and humor, republished in a new edition under the title "The Fairy Minstrel of Glenmalure," by Edmund Leamy, with fine illustrations by Richard Bennett. The other stories in the book are "The Little Red Juggler" and "Shaun 'Of the Leaf.'"

* * *

Many children have heard about ants who do dairy farming and others that plant, harvest and grind grass seeds to make flour and bake tiny loaves of bread. But the story of ant mushroom farmers will be new even to girls and boys who have heard many tales of the industry and intelligence of ants.

In "The Wonder World of Ants," Wilfrid S. Bronson describes the ways of many kinds of these tiny insects, from the familiar types that may be found in any field to the devastating army ants of Africa.

The mushroom grower ants chew leaves into a paste which they stick on floors or ceilings of their cellars, Mr. Bronson explains.

"On this leaf paste the mushrooms grow. These gardens have to be weeded, for other kinds of mushrooms try to grow there, which the ants don't want. And the mushrooms have to be pruned constantly. If not they would grow to be big mushrooms like those men eat. The ants do not want this either. They keep clipping off the shooting stems and presently the plant, held back this way, produces round swellings which glisten like bright clustered drops of water. These are the parts eaten."

This is a very entertaining and interesting book, with many illustrations in colors.

E. C.

* * *

Boys and girls who have seen the film "Elephant Boy" will welcome a book that tells all about Sabu, who plays the part of Toomai, and of how it happened that he was given such important work to do. In "Sabu, the Elephant Boy," by Frances Flaherty and Ursula Leacock, the tale begins when he was quite a baby, living in a little hut by a big river in India, and being gently rocked in his cradle by an elephant.

But it is of Irawatha, the largest and strongest and best elephant in the south of India, that we read most. Irawatha, like Sabu, was lonely, and so the two made friends, playing and working together so wonderfully that they attracted the attention of a white man who had come from England to India to make a moving picture and who chose them for the principal parts.

It is a charming tale, charmingly told, and illustrated with beautiful photographs—some that are seen in the film and many that are quite new. Inside the cover, in Sabu's own writing, are the words: Greetings to all English boys and girls who read this book—from Sabu and Irawatha.

D. A. L.

Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Grower, by Florence Bourgeois. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.25.

The Fairy Minstrel of Glenmalure, by Edmund Leamy. Illustrated by Richard Bennett. New York: Longmans, Green and Co. $1.

The Wonder World of Ants, by Wilfred S. Bronson. Illustrated in black and white and in colors by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. $1.50.

Sabu, the Elephant Boy, by Frances Flaherty and Ursula Leacock. London: Dent. 5s. net.

Carlos of the Caves

Carlos was a dark-skinned, black-eyed little boy who lived in Grand Canary, in the Canary Islands, a group of beautiful well-wooded islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

Carlos lived in a very strange house, a house given to his family by Mother Nature herself.

Because the Canary Islands were made by volcanic action, the lava has covered the steep hillsides, making many, many caves. The poorer people have taken possession of these lava caves and made them into little homes. They have cut terraces in the hillside and developed fields for their crops.

Carlos' father raised bananas which grow abundantly. He also raised figs and delicious oranges with very thin skins.

Carlos took care of a herd of goats and he had quite a difficult task, for the rocks are very steep. He carried a long pole, or "lanza," which he often used to slide down the moment the stick touched the ground, when he had jumped after a mischievous goat that had wandered to a steep precipice. Carlos was very expert in pole-jumping and his arms were as strong as he was alert.

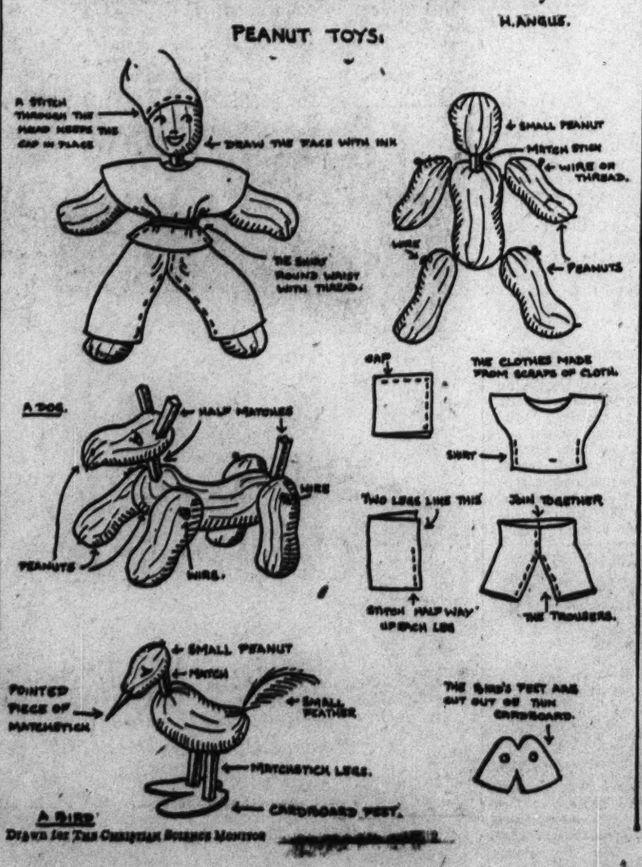
Carlos was always glad to return to his cave-home at the end of a day's work and enjoy the simple, healthy supper his mother prepared of freshly broiled fish and hot boiled potatoes. Sometimes she served her family with a dish called "Gofio," which she made by grinding corn, mixing it with goat milk, and baking it. Carlos was very fond of gofio.

From the doorway of his terraced home, Carlos could look off at the rugged mountain peaks which rose right out of the ocean.

Carlos liked to go with his mother to help her fill her pitcher with clear water, that tumbled down the mountain side. Sometimes he gathered some of the flowers and tropical ferns to plant in the terrace at home.

Although isolated from other larger islands, in the midst of the great Atlantic Ocean, Carlos was very happy. He knew that the Canary Islands furnished fruit for the world; that the little Canary Bird first made its home there. And he, too, was content to herd his goats and raise his crops amidst the peace and beauty of his home.

How To Make Some Unusual Toys



Out and About

When I upon the hill-top go,
I love to hear the sweet birds sing
Among the trees, or on the wing,
Away below.

Or if the lark is flying high,
His song I hear with great delight,
And watch him pass beyond my sight
Into the sky,

Where, from his house of white and blue,
Faintly, clearly, sweetly heard,
The singing of that little bird
Of Heav'n breaks through.

JAMES GUTHRIE
in "The Wild Garden"

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Youngsters to Benefit From Good Coaching at Bradenton—Yale Shows Power

Bees Acquire Veteran Coach In Mike Kelly

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 28—In Bernard "Mike" Kelly, formerly of the Chicago Cubs and White Sox, and more recently with the Syracuse Internationals, the Boston Bees have a coach endowed with the rare faculty of developing young players. Although an arm injury blocked Mike's path to the major leagues as a player, his ability to teach youngsters the art of handling and hitting a baseball is known from coast to coast.

Shortly after his appointment as manager of the Bees, Casey Stengel expressed a desire to sign Mike Kelly and George Kelly as his coaching assistants, and the suggestion was at once approved by President Bob Quinn.

George Kelly is likewise respected for past performances in the coaching department; but more about him later.

Nine Seasons With One Club

Mike Kelly had his first minor league piloting opportunity with Spartansburg in the South Atlanic League back in 1921. He went so well they kept him for nine seasons. In 1930 he accepted a coaching berth with the Chicago White Sox, under Donie Bush, and was retained through '31. The following year Mike turned up with the Yankee farm at Newark, helping that club to an International League championship. In 1933 he managed Jersey City in the same circuit and in '34 joined the Chicago Cub organization as a coach.

Kelly was offered another managerial berth with the Syracuse Chiefs in 1935 and stayed there until signed by the Bees this winter. Mike finished third with the Chiefs in '37 and was beaten by Newark in the play-off. He has never worked under Stengel before, but is familiar with his system of running a ball club and respects his knowledge of the game.

Welcome Addition

Kelly is a welcome addition to the Bees. Too often in the past younger players have been left to themselves and not offered the benefits of coaching. This is not directed at any particular Boston coach, but it is a fact that very little time was spent at spring training camp and in the early and late days of the regular season in Boston, with those rookies who were practically chained to the bench. Kelly is a willing tutor.

Southern Pick-Ups

Mike Kelly and Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees are the only men active on major league fields in managerial and coaching capacities who have never reached that level as players.

The Bees had to order a special uniform for George Kelly, who stands about six inches above the six-foot mark.

To Oscar Horton, treasurer of the Bees, goes much of the credit for Johnny Neun's opportunity with the Yankee chain. Johnny is the former Boston Brave first baseman who has succeeded Oscar Vitt at Newark. Horton and the new pilot have long been close friends.

Danny MacFayden, Ira Hutchinson and Jim Turner are Bee pitchers who have brought their wives to Bradenton.

Where the Eli Picked Up 'Quad' Points

By a Staff Photographer — 50-Yard Dash Final Won by Nick Kerr

Left to Right—J. B. Pender, Cornell; W. T. Tatum, Cornell; Easton Burlingame, Yale; Nick Kerr, Yale, and Warren King, Dartmouth. Kerr Won, With Burlingame Second, King Third, Pender Fourth, and Tatum Fifth

New Haven Athletes Pile Up Early Lead for Title

Concentrated power by the Yale track team swept aside favored Cornell, Saturday night at the Boston Garden, and gave the Eli the Quadrangular title with a total of 44¼ points. Cornell faded from a predicted 38 points to 32¼, with Harvard placing third with 31 and the 1937 champions, Dartmouth, trailed the field with 27¼ points.

The visiting Eli mustered strength early in the meet, gathering nearly half their point total in three events, the weight throw, the dash and the hurdles. They really had 23 points before the other team had time to get underway.

All told there were new meet records set up and another was equalled. Jim Lightbody, Harvard sophomore, out-raced his rivals to win the 600 in 1.13.8 for a mark; Howie Welch of Cornell ran a 9.32.4 in the two-mile; Jim Pender of Cornell ran a 32.6 in the 300; Nick Kerr of Yale equalled the 50-yard dash with a clocking of 5.5; Ted Shields of Yale won the 45-yard hurdles in new meet time of 5.7; and the Dartmouth varsity two-mile team broke the meet mark with a time of 7.58.6.

Some of the fun of the evening went out when the Eli ran up such an early lead on points, but the performances were good enough to keep interest alive. The feature of the meet was the 600, won by Lightbody, who fought off challenges all the way around and while he was pressed time and again, he seemed to be holding back some reserve for the varsity mile relay in which he ran on the winning Harvard team.

The meet failed to stand out for other than close competition and keen rivalry. There were indications, however, that the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet this Saturday in New York would be studded with brilliant stars. Those who performed well here will be on hand for college honors in that meet.

U. S. Indoor Tennis

By the Associated Press

Women's Singles—First Round
Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Anita Este, Douglaston, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0; Helen Germaine, New York, won from Mrs. E. K. Nash, Brookline, Mass., by default.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	5	9	110	73	57
Rangers	24	5	12	130	77	53
Chicago	11	9	22	90	122	31
Detroit	9	11	20	76	103	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	19	8	13	115	103	46
Canadiens	16	10	14	103	104	42
Americans	14	9	15	83	81	37
Montreal	14	5	25	86	120	27

Results Feb. 26
Americans 5, Montreal 1.
Rangers 4, Toronto 2.
Results Feb. 27
Montreal 4, Americans 2.
Canadiens 4, Detroit 1 (overtime).
Rangers 4, Chicago 1.

Hub Girls Skating Champions

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Sixteen-year-old Joan Tozzer of Boston says she isn't going to be too serious about life just because she is queen of the women figure skaters in the United States.

Joan, who won the women's national senior championship in the United States Amateur Figure Skating Association's competition over the week end, wants only to have a lot of fun out of being champion.

The daughter of a Harvard University professor, Miss Tozzer has been skating for six years. She succeeds Maribel Y. Vinson, of Boston, who turned professional after holding the title eight out of nine years since 1928.

King of the amateurs is Robin E. Lee, 18-year-old Minneapolis youth, who retained his senior men's title for the third straight year.

Charlotte Walter, of New York, won the women's junior title. Dorothy Snell, of Washington, D. C., was second and Mary C. Taylor, of Los Angeles, third.

Miss Tozzer won her second national title after capturing the singles when she and her Harvard partner, N. Bernard Fox, were awarded first place in the senior pairs championships. Grace E. Madden and James L. Madden, of Boston, were second, and Ardelle Kloss Sanderson and Roland Janson, New York, third. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bruno, Bear Mountain, N. Y., finished fourth.

The dance competition concluded the program with Nettie C. Prantell and Harold Hartshorne, New York, winning first place. Katherine Durbrow and Joseph K. Savage, New York, were second; Louise Atwell and Otto Dalimay, New York, third, and Marjorie Parker and George Boltres, also of New York, fourth.

Other champions crowned in the two-day competition were: Women's novice, Gretchen Merrill, Boston; men's novice, Arthur (Buddy) Vaughn, of Philadelphia; men's junior; Eugene Turner, of Los Angeles; junior pairs, Mr. and Mrs. Penn Gaskell Hall, of Philadelphia.

World Ski Title

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 28 (AP)—Kalle Jalkanen of Finland won the world's 50-kilometer ski championship here today. His time was 4h. 6m. 9s. Alvar Rantalahti, also of Finland, was second in 4h. 10m. 44s., and Lars Bergendahl of Norway, third, 4h. 10m. 54s.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 6, Kansas City 3.
Tulsa 4, St. Paul 0.
St. Louis 2, Minneapolis 0.

Succeeds Maribel Vinson

By a Staff Photographer — Joan Tozzer, Boston
New United States Figure Skating Association's Women's Singles Champion

McGill Sextet Can Win League Title Tonight

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	1	72	13	16
Queen's	8	0	2	47	33	16
Toronto	6	1	2	44	27	13
Dartmouth	6	0	3	38	49	12
Harvard	3	1	5	30	40	7
Princeton	1	1	6	26	42	3
Yale	1	1	7	28	42	3
Montreal	1	0	9	24	63	2

Results Feb. 26
Harvard 5, Yale 4.
Dartmouth 4, Princeton 1.
Toronto 6, Montreal 2.
Game Tonight
Toronto at McGill.

The championship of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League very likely will be decided tonight when McGill's powerful hockey team meets Toronto at Montreal.

If the Redmen gain either a tie or a victory in tonight's game they will win the Three-I League title for the second successive year. McGill and Queen's now are tied for first place, but Queen's has finished its season and will not be able to add to its point total.

Toronto, now firmly fixed in third place as a result of its 6-to-2 triumph last Saturday night over last-place Montreal, has an outside chance to handicap the defending champions, but it seems hardly possible inasmuch as McGill downed them, 4 to 2, on Feb. 12.

Harvard's disappointing six sprang into the victory column over the week end by defeating its old rival, Yale, at New Haven, 5 to 4. After Harvard took a 5-to-1 lead midway in the game, the Eli surged forth to tally three goals and come within an ace of trying up the game.

Dave Mittell, a junior and untried as far as varsity competition is concerned this year, was in the Harvard nets and was the star of the evening. It was his sensational work late in the third period that kept the Crimson out in front. Local fans may be assured that they will have an opportunity to see Mittell in action next Saturday night, when Yale comes to the Boston Garden for a return game. If the Eli are able to win this contest, a play-off will be in order.

Dartmouth's six continued its undefeated march in Quadrangular League play by downing Princeton, 4 to 1, at Hanover. The Big Green, 1938 champions of the Quad circuit, found little trouble in beating the Tigers.

Dartmouth Close To League Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	2	444	378	.800
Harvard	5	3	296	276	.625
Pennsylvania	5	4	344	345	.556
Cornell	5	5	399	428	.500
Columbia	4	4	311	303	.500
Yale	3	7	343	389	.300
Princeton	1	6	241	259	.143

Results Feb. 26
Pennsylvania 40, Harvard 35.
Columbia 48, Dartmouth 37.
Cornell 43, Princeton 42.
Games This Week
Tonight
Dartmouth at Princeton.
March 2
Harvard at Columbia.
March 3
Penn at Princeton.
March 5
Harvard at Princeton.
Yale at Cornell.
Columbia at Penn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Dartmouth's Indians with an assist from Columbia, can settle the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title chase within the next 48 hours—a nice trick if they can do it.

The Big Green, league leaders since early in the season, faces Princeton's last-place quintet at Princeton tonight and Harvard, in second place and the only team with a real chance to overhaul the Indians, meets Columbia in the Lion gym, Tuesday night. A win for Dartmouth and a loss for Harvard and it is all over.

Dartmouth ran into Columbia, Saturday, and dropped a fast game, 48 to 37. Harvard, presented with a golden opportunity, could not do anything about it and lost to Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, 40 to 35. In the third game of the day, Cornell just managed to beat Princeton, 43 to 42, and raised its average to .500.

Chief interest in the league centers in the race for scoring honors. Carl Wilson, Cornell center, overhauled Dartmouth's Will Thomas during the week by scoring 22 points in two games to lead by a point. Wilson has 100 points and Thomas 99 with Tom Rich of Cornell, in third place with 85.

Other games this week include Penn at Princeton, Wednesday, and Harvard at Princeton, Yale at Cornell and Columbia at Penn on Saturday.

Indoor Champions Of A. A. U. for 1938

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Champions crowned in the National A. A. U. indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden Saturday night:

*60-Meters—Ben Johnson, Columbia.
65-Meter Hurdles—Forrest Towns, Athens, Ga.
600-Meters—James Herbert, New York University.
1,000 Meters—Francis Slater, Fordham.
1,500 Meters—Glenn Cunningham, N. Y. Curb Exchange A. A.
1,500-Meter Walk—Otto Kotraba, New York.
3,000-Meter Steeplechase—Joe McCluskey, New York A. C.
5,000 Meters—Dog Lash, Auburn, Ind.
1,000-Meter Medley Relay — New York University.
1,600-Meter Relay—New York University.
*35-Pound Weight Throw—Irv Folwartahny, Rhode Island State College.
Pole Vault—Richard Ganslen, Columbia.
16-Pound Shotput—Francis Ryan, Columbia.
Running Broad Jump—Edward Gordon, Grand Street Boys' Assn., New York.
Running High Jump—Lloyd Thompson, Xavier University (New Orleans).
*Team Title—New York A. C.

*Retained title.

Big Ten Hockey

Chicago 3, Illinois 1.
Michigan 5, Minnesota 3.

Big Ten Swimming

Minnesota 56, Wisconsin 28.
Northwestern 52, Illinois 32.

Olympics Plan Granby Series

The Boston Olympics, after successfully defending their national A. A. U. hockey championship last night by defeating Brock-Hall, 8 to 0, are making plans this week for two games with Granby, semifinalists in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League play-offs.

If present plans go through, the Olympics will meet Granby here on Wednesday night and Sunday afternoon. While the games will have nothing to do with the Provincial League, it should give the fans some thrilling hockey.

The locals have not been able to beat this Granby club. At Sherbrooke earlier in the season, the Olympics, worn down by a hard game with Sherbrooke the previous night, bowed to Granby, 6 to 0. Later, on local ice, Coach Hago Harrington's team could do no better than gain a 5-to-5 tie.

In defending their A. A. U. title the Olympics had fairly easy going. They defeated Cochituate H. C. in the first round Saturday afternoon, 11 to 2; Maynard H. C., 3 to 0, in the quarter-final round; and Massena, 7 to 2, and Brock-Hall H. C., 8 to 0, in yesterday's semifinal and final rounds, respectively.

St. Nicholas H. C. of N. Y. one of the favorites, was eliminated in the semifinal round by Brock-Hall, 2 to 1. The results:

First Round
Olympics 11, Cochituate 2.
Amesbury H. C. 5, Waltham Rangers 3.
Massena 3, Forge Village 0.
Worcester A. H. A. 4, Nashua Eagles 2, (overtime).
St. Nicks 7, Wollaston S. C. 0.
Wakefield Tigers 6, New Vikings 0.
Brock-Hall 4, Walpole H. C. 1.
Quarter-Finals
Olympics 3, Maynard 0.
Massena 4, Amesbury 3 (overtime).
St. Nicks 4, Worcester H. C. 1.
Brock Hall 4, Wakefield Tigers 0.
Semifinals
Olympics 7, Massena 2.
Brock-Hall 2, St. Nicks 1.
Finals
Olympics 8, Brock-Hall 0.

International-American Hockey League

Results Feb. 26
Cleveland 2, Springfield 2 (forfeit).
Philadelphia 5, Providence 3.
Pittsburgh 1, Syracuse 0.
Results Feb. 27
Syracuse 6, Springfield 1.
Providence 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 2, New Haven 2 (overtime).

Battle Between Hawks and Red Wings Narrows

By the Associated Press

The race between the Chicago Black Hawks and the World Champion Detroit Red Wings for the last play off spot in the American division assumed increasing importance today as the National Hockey League headed into the last three weeks of its season.

Four teams—Boston and the New York Rangers in the American division and Toronto and the Montreal Canadiens in the International group—are safely in the play offs. The New York Americans are not likely to be ousted, even though they got only an even break in a week-end series with the last-place Montreal Maroons. They can clinch their spot by picking up five points in 10 games even if the Maroons should win all their remaining seven contests.

But Chicago and Detroit are staging a real race. The Black Hawks nearly "blew" themselves right out of it last week by losing twice to the Rangers, but they maintained a two-point margin over the Wings on the strength of Tuesday's 6—5 decision over the Maroons. Detroit tied both the Maroons and the Canadiens to hold the pace and they have two games in hand over the Hawks with eight to play against Chicago's six.

The Red Birds all but checked the speedy Canadiens last night, leading until the period was half over on the strength of Herb Lewis' goal, but Norm Smith wandered too far from his net trying to clear Don Wilson's shot and George Mantha came along to ram in the tying goal.

Meanwhile the Black Hawks, beaten 6—3 Thursday, found Dave Kerr, goalie for the Rangers, even more of a problem and went down, 4—1. They tried hard, but the Rangers held the lead from the time Mac Colville scored in the third minute of play.

In between the two victories over Chicago, the Rangers knocked off the Toronto Maple Leafs, 4—2, Saturday and as a result cut Boston's American section lead to four points.

The Americans, after routing the Maroons, 5—1, at Montreal Saturday, folded up under a penalty last night and took a 4—2 beating when the cellar dwellers scored three times in the last period. That snapped Montreal's losing streak at 10 games and left the Amerks five points behind the Canadiens.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Bill Kendall of Australia, a Harvard sophomore and the fastest free-style swimmer in the British Empire, set a new world record for the 150-yard swim in the Harvard pool. Pitted against Charlie Hutter, the Harvard Olympic star, in a special race, Kendall defeated him in 1:24.4, six-tenths second under the mark Walter Laupen set up nine years ago.

The Harvard 150-yard medley relay team improved its world record by a half-second when it was clocked in 1:18.9 with Graham Cummin swimming backstroke, Dario Berizzi breaststroke and Donald Parker freestyle.

Helene Rains, 13-year-old New Yorker, became the women's national A. A. U. senior indoor 500-yards champion by defeating the defending champion, Doris Brennan of Olneyville, by 10 yards in 6:24.6 in another race on the Crimson's swimming carnival program.

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—Byron Nelson, leading from start to finish, wins Thomasville open golf tournament with last round of 66 and 72-hole score of 280, four strokes better than 284 posted by Dick Metz.

HOUSTON, Texas—Walter Emery defeats Edwin McClure, 5 and 4, to capture Houston Country Club amateur golf tournament.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham, Jim Herbert, and Allen Tolmich set new world records in winning 1,500 meters, 600 meters and 65-meter high hurdles in A. A. U. track championships as New York A. C. retains team title; Ben Johnson equals world standad of 6.6 in 60 meters and Don Lash breaks American citizen marks of 14:14.8 and 14:39 for three miles and 5,000 meters.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Walter Brattlund, Iron Mountain, Mich., captures National Senior Class ski championship with leaps of 125 and 147 feet for 139.6 points.

GILFORD, N. H.—Edward Gignac, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., takes Class A competition in annual Eastern amateur ski jumping championships with 217.7 points on jumps of 210 and 240 feet; Howard Chivers of Dartmouth Outing Club annexes Class B title with leaps of 169 and 192 feet and 200.4 points; Dartmouth's Walter Prager and Dave Bradley win 18-kilometer and 9-kilometer ski titles.

ORMOND BEACH, Fla.—Patty Berg wins South Atlantic women's golf championship, defeating Mrs. William Hockenjos, 1 up.

HANOVER, N. H.—Mrs. Blanche McLane, wife of a Dartmouth student, won the women's Eastern slalom championship, negotiating a slow course on Balch Hill in 66s. Team prize won by the Caracajou Club, sponsors of the meet.

ADAMS, Mass.—Peter Garrett, Yale University Outing Club, won the Massachusetts amateur downhill ski title in a field of 34 contestants on Mount Greylock's Thunderbolt run, slowed by falling snow. His time, 2m. 48s., was 23 and four-tenths seconds slower than the record established for the course by Fritz Dehmel, member of a touring German Universities' team, in winning the Eastern title recently. Mount Greylock, of Pittsfield, won the team title. Amherst was second, and the Thunderbolt Club third. Harvard and Dartmouth scratched their teams.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Harvard 5, Yale 4.
Dartmouth 4, Princeton 1.
Yale Fresh. 6, Harvard Fresh. 4.

Basketball

Pennsylvania 40, Harvard 35.
Rhode Island State 67, Connecticut State 65.
Trinity 54, Clark 31.
Worcester Tech 59, Mass. State 55.
Yale 39, Georgetown 38 (overtime).
City College of N. Y. 57, Providence 33.
Tufts 54, Brown 47.
Williams 37, Amherst 22.
Colby 45, Bates 40.
Columbia 48, Dartmouth 37.
Cornell 43, Princeton 42.

Swimming

Colgate 44, Amherst 31.
Mass. State 40, Connecticut State 26.
Trinity 57, Worcester Tech 17.
Williams 56, Wesleyan 19.
Dartmouth 42, Army 33.
Princeton 52, Navy 23.

Wrestling

Amherst 20½, Tufts 11½.
Princeton 24, Harvard 8.
Michigan State 15½, Brown 14½.
Wesleyan 15½, Springfield 14½.

Track

Amherst 35, Connecticut State 32.
Brown 39, Northeastern 33.
Tufts 74, Mass. State 28, Worcester Tech 8.
Bates 64 4-5, Bowdoin 52 1-5.
Yale 44½, Cornell 32¼, Harvard 31, Dartmouth 27¼.

Fencing

Yale 16, Army 11.
Hamilton 19, Williams 8.
Brown 5, Bowdoin 4.

Gymnastics

Princeton 35, Dartmouth 19.
Temple 42, M. I. T. 12.

Polo

Harvard 17, Yale 12.

Rifle

N. Y. U. 1339, Yale 1327.
Navy 1395, M. I. T. 1352.

Squash

Wesleyan 8, Williams 3.

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The Home Forum

On Northern Seas

TO THE incessant repetition of the fog horn's hoarse roar, our ship is feeling its way through an all-enveloping luminous veil in the vicinity of the Newfoundland Banks. We are in the Gulf Stream, whose warm waters, coming in contact with the cold from the north, are responsible both for the mild air we enjoy and for the silvery fog that makes each ship in this lane move in a world all its own.

A few passengers walk the deck, but more sit in the great sun-parlor, read and listen to the concerts, for which the long-drawn blasts of the fog horn furnish an unchanging obbligato. It is an idle life—this lounging in easy chairs all day and evening in the midst of an environment brightened by the discreet use of orange-red in the color scheme—a tone that occurs in varying intensities in the decoration throughout the ship.

There is reason for the choice of that enlivening note. This is a Polish boat on which we are travelling and it bears the name of "Batory," who was one of Poland's greatest kings, perhaps the greatest of them all. At any rate, he made a highly respected place for himself and for Poland in sixteenth-century Europe, during the brief ten years it was given him to reign. And so this sister ship of the "Pilsudski" is the "Batory," and in the main passageway hangs a copy of a full-length portrait of that hero in an orange-red cloak that falls from shoulder almost to heel. This is the source of the orange-red that cheerfully greets us wherever we may be.

* * *

CALM SEAS HAVE been ours. Today we are south of Greenland and the fog is behind us. The ocean is slate-black, an exact match for the tarpaulins that cover the life-boats. It looks like molten metal that will neither completely liquefy nor ever become a solid—a sullen mass of laboriously heaving ridges. Surely, the ship must exert itself to the point of weariness to break through them hour after hour.

In the distance, the horizon rim is a sharply-drawn line where the deep blue-black of the clouds meets the witches' black of the sea. Seen apart, these colors would never be deemed capable of such contrast. When the sun sets—though we had no visible evidence of its rising—there are only dull red gashes here and there in the close cloud curtain to mark its going. The day has come to an end.

* * *

YET ANOTHER MORNING and we wake to an Icelandic sunrise. An oddly white sun, with sheaves of pale clouds surrounding it, sends from out that so distant east a ripple of silver across the waves. There is no suggestion of warmth. There is only a cool blanched light. Autumn sunrise in Arctic worlds—does it resemble this? But blue-green are the water's depths and countless the froth-edged wavelets. Today must be the sea-nymphs' Monday.

North of Ireland, and still eastward and northward we take our course,

"Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides."

The Hebrides! Can it be that the woman who leans on the rail, gazing out toward those islands, was once that child of the prairie whose imagination was so stirred as she read and re-read and memorized, without being compelled to do so, the poem of Wordsworth's called "The Solitary Reaper"? How indescribably exhilarating it is to go back and get into touch with our own childhood's dream world!

John o'Groats house is on one side of us tonight and the Orkney Islands on the other. Three lights from the Scottish shore and three from the isles are winking and blinking at us with their separate eyes, each eye with a code all its own. They are flirting with us, but solely for the purpose of keeping us at a distance, and we go on our way.

On we slip into the North Sea, unenviable in reputation, only to be taken to its bosom and cradled as gently as a much-loved child. November—and the North Sea—and we pace the deck, delighting in the soft air and watching the black line of Norway's coast, overhung by a clear sky that is brilliant in the full dress of its glittering constellations. There lies Norway—Norway—the land of fjords and Sigrid Undset's tales.

* * *

THE EIGHTH DAY out, the last but one. The gulls that a few days ago cut the dark background of the slatelike sea with a streak of white are now become an integral part of the seascape. There can be no doubt about where the artists who decorate the Royal Copenhagen porcelain get their atmosphere. Sky and air and ships and birds are simply transferred by some magic skill to the surface prepared by the potter. Truly to appreciate that porcelain, one must sail these Danish waters.

The daylight fades early, and in the afternoon our universe takes on the semblance of a half-opened shell. A pure rose, strong at the hinge and paling at the outer edge, tinges the upper half, while the lower is a sea of polished pearl in which the "Batory" rides. The rose gradually changes to a velvety garnet, then to pansy purple bordered with ashes of roses and the faintest of sea green.

The ocean no longer belongs to us alone There are fishing boats in the distance, and a light-ship flashes its signals, and yonder in the dimness of the twilight rises a column of thick black smoke from some steamer's stack. In the heavens above us one by one appear the stars.

* * *

NEXT MORNING, WE are in Copenhagen. One day more—to the new Polish port of Gdynia—and the voyage is done. Northern seas in November? Well, what could be better, if peace and serenity and varying lights in sky and on ocean are things the heart values?

ANN CARDWELL

BY COURTESY of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SQUEEZE FROM AN EGYPTIAN TOMB

IN 1886 the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was given a number of squeezes from ancient Egyptian monuments. "Squeezes" are facsimiles made by forcing a plastic substance into the depressions of incised carving. Some of the originals from which these were taken have been lost or damaged, and consequently the squeezes remain as an important record. This detail is one of thirty squeezes taken from the Tomb of Kha'emhet at Thebes. It is a section of columns of an Offering List. Even so incidental and practical a thing as a list of offerings proves to be ornamental, decorating the tomb as well as furnishing necessary information.

Quality of Silence

TODAY is the most silent of days in the village. Today we can hear everything that goes on; for the quality of the silence is such that, the clearer the sound of cartwheels on the hill road, the sound of a gate banging in Priory field, the sound of the shop bell, then the deeper the stillness which lies between. The bright, thin sunlight seems too brittle to survive the noises of an ordinary day, the noise of wind or rain, of cars passing or children shouting. A gold pattern of space between trees and branches lies on the grass, flat as paper, silent as a candle-flame. In the trees themselves, there is no creaking. Across the valley the stretch of woods and ploughed lands, of green fields and clustered houses, of winding distant roads, might be a backcloth on which figures appear to move only because one has stared at them too long.

In the afternoon the silence grows paler, as if it were a colored thing. Looking over a wide sky, one almost waits to hear the clouds moving. But they do not move. They lie, grouped silently, on the edges of hills. Passing the tattered thicket, one almost expects to hear old leaves falling to the ground. But they, too, are still.

Then suddenly, at the beginning of dusk, an elm tree shivers, the door of a barn swings open. From that moment, it is not possible to hear the sound of cartwheels and of people's voices—for an evening wind has come to break the silence.

H. E. M. W.

Windward Isle

HAIL and farewell, brief island, in a single afternoon:
A lighthouse with white gleaming walls,
A white beach where feathery surf falls,
Green wind-tossed palms above a beryl-blue lagoon,

Small lemon-colored houses scattered like so many toys
Along the water's edge, one after one
Etched with the warm gold of setting sun.
Now a flock of pale seabirds belatedly deploys

Across rose-ivory clouds, and with a slight ground swell
We turn toward open breakwater and toward night;
The last of land is but a flashing signal light
That winks and dims: O lovely island, hail and farewell!

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

So Grew Egyptian Architecture

NOW the essential conditions in Egypt are, before all, an overwhelming sunshine; next, the strongest of contrasts between a vast sterility of desert and the most prolific verdure of the narrow plain; and thirdly, the illimitable level lines of the cultivation, of the desert plateau, and of the limestone strata, crossed by the vertical precipices on either hand rising hundreds of feet without a break. In such conditions the architecture of other lands would look weak or tawdry. But the style of Egypt never fails in all its varieties and changes.

The brilliancy of light led to adopting an architecture of blank walls without windows. The reflected light through open doorways was enough to show most interiors; and for chambers far from the outer door a square opening about six inches each was in the roof, or a slit along the wall a couple of inches high, let in sufficient light. The results of this system were, that as the walls were not divided by structural features, they were dominated by the scenes that were carved upon them. The wall surface ceased to be regarded as part of a building, and became an expansion of the papyrus or tablet. . . . Another result of the fierce indirect light was that which dominated sculpture. The reliefs, beautiful as they often were, would not be distinct in the diffuse light; hence strong colouring was applied to render them clear and effective. So much did colouring take the lead that the finest sculptures were often smothered in a stucco facing, laid on to receive the colour. . . .

The extreme contrast between the desert and the cultivation gave its tone to the artistic sense of the people. . . . This exuberance amid absolute sterility is reflected in the proportion between the minuteness of detail and the vastness of the architecture. The most gigantic buildings may have their surfaces crowded with delicate sculpture and minute colouring. What would be disproportionate elsewhere, seems in harmony amid such natural contrasts.

The strongly marked horizontal and vertical lines of the scenery condition the style of buildings that can be placed before such a background. As the temples were approached, the dominant line was the absolute level of the green plain of the Nile valley, without a rise or slope upon it. Behind the building the sky line was the level top of the desert plateau, only broken by an occasional valley, but with never a peak rising above it. And the face of the cliffs that form the stern setting is ruled across with level lines of strata, which rise in a step-like background or a wall lined across as with courses of masonry. In the fact of such an overwhelming rectangular framing any architecture less massive and square than that of Egypt would be hopelessly defeated. The pediments of Greece, the circular arches of Rome, the pointed arches of England, would all seem crushed by so stern a setting.—From "Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt," by W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE. (Chicago: McClurg.)

How Can Dominion Be Gained?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE human strivings toward the achievement of better living conditions, better control over natural resources, agriculture, economics, there may be traced an innate recognition of man's birthright of dominion. The right desire to control those things which pertain to human experience has its origin in the spiritual fact, recorded in the first chapter of Genesis (1:26), that God bestowed upon man, in His likeness, dominion "over all the earth." This chapter relates to the perfect spiritual creation, and therein it is stated (1:31) that God saw everything He had made as "very good." In the reality of being, then, it is over the "very good" things of spiritual creation that man possesses God-given dominion.

The Psalmist, in his prayer of praise to God for His excellent name, asked, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" Acknowledging God's great gift he declared, "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet" (Psalms 8:4, 6). These facts necessitate the conclusion that man and dominion are something vastly different from mankind and its experience, even when the magnitude of its achievement in the material arts and sciences is appreciatively acknowledged. What is man, indeed, and what his dominion? Why is the human race weak, as compared with material conditions and forces, and fettered with many ills and sorrows and defeats? Whence its perpetual striving upward and onward, its measurable material successes, with its apparent spiritual inadequacy?

The answers to these ponderings are found in the Scriptural record of the belief in a material creation apart from God's spiritual creation. In this allegorical account found in Genesis, beginning with the sixth verse of the second chapter, it is to be noted that dominion was not bestowed upon Adam, who enjoyed some pretense of authority, in naming things as they appeared to him, but who had no rightful control because of his submission to the physical senses, and who therefore came under the curse of unsatisfying toil until the belief in matter should be dissolved. Alluding to this Scriptural record, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 545): "The condemnation of mortals to till the ground means this,—that mortals should so improve material belief by thought tending spiritually upward as to destroy materiality. Man, created by God, was given dominion over the whole earth. The notion of a material universe is utterly opposed to the theory of man as evolved from Mind." And she says further, "Error tills the whole ground in this material theory, which is entirely a false view, destructive to existence and happiness."

Now, the captain of industry and the laborer in mine, factory, or field may not at once see wherein the true spiritual view of creation or the false material view can have any bearing on immediate and pressing affairs or the problems pertaining to the gaining of a livelihood. But these facts of creation and the opposite fallacies have so much to do with the common daily living, that the acceptance of the one and the rejection of the other means, respectively, the gaining of true dominion and manifesting it in experience, or the continued laboring under the condemnation to till the ground of materiality. And in seeking to gain power and to control others, mortals, not understanding the true meaning of dominion, have sought to exercise domination, persons and groups striving to control one another. Succeeding in having one's own way is not gaining dominion, for into all selfish determination enter human will and kindred evils, such as false ambition, pride of place and power, greed, dishonesty, cruelty. This is letting evil have dominion over one's own thinking, a condition from which we should pray to be protected.

But there is a right way for all persons and groups to gain dominion, not the one over the other, but through the spiritual dominion that eliminates evil beliefs and fallacies which result in friction, unrest, reprisal, war. This way was revealed to men by the Nazarene. He who manifested dominion over all the earth, as no other has done, proved that his power and authority came from his conscious unity with God, divine Love, the source of man's dominion. He said to his followers (John 16:33), "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." And he instructed his followers to prove their spiritual birthright of dominion, as he did, through spirituality.

Those who yearn and work for the betterment of human conditions may learn, through Christian Science, that dominion over whatever situation or difficulty can be realized as thought is kept in unity with God, divine Love. Thus alone can the material senses be subordinated, justice established, and peaceful conditions for all concerned be attained. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 307): "The divine Mind is the Soul of man, and gives man dominion over all things." And she makes it plain (p. 380) that "nothing but the power of Truth can prevent the fear of error, and prove man's dominion over error." To understand the universality and impartiality of good, and to know the unreality of all materiality, is the way in which this great gift of God to man is to be found and demonstrated.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

ווי אזוי קען הערשאפט געווינען ווערען?

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינס מאניטאר")

אין די מענשליכע שטרעבונגען צו פארבעסערן לעבען צושטענדן, א בעסערען קאנטראל איבער נאטירליכע ריכטהומער, לאנדווירטשאפט, אוין עקאנאמיק, מעג נאכגעשפירט ווערען אין איינגעבאירנע אנערקענונג פון דעם מענשען געבורטס-רעכט פון הערשאפט. דער ווינטליכער פארלאנג צו קאנטראלירן דיזע זאכען האט זיין שורש אין דעם גייסטיגן פאקט, וואס שטאמט פערשריבען אין דעם ערשטען קאפיטעל פון דעם ספר בראשית (1:26), אז גאט האט געשאפען דעם מענשען. וועלכער איז בשאפען געווארען אין זיין גלייכניס. הערשאפט „איבער דער נאצעער ערד." דיזער קאפיטעל וויזט אן אויף דער פאלקאמענער גייסטיגער וועלט וואס גאט בעשאפען. און אין דיזלן זעלבען קאפיטעל זעהן מיר (1:31), אז „גאט האט געזעהען אלעס וואס ער האט געמאכט. און עס איז געווען זעהר גוט." דערבייבער קענען מיר זעהן, אז אין דער ווירקליכקייט פון קיום איז נישט בלויז גוט, די געשאפענע וועלט-הערשאפט נאר איבער די „זעהר גוטע" זאכען פון דער גייסטיגער וועלט.

דער פערפאסער פון דעם ספר תהלים (דוד המלך) אין זיין לויב תפלה צו גאט פאר זיין פארטרעפליכען נאמען, האט געפרעגט, „וואס איז דער מענש דאס דו זאלסט אן אויהן נעדענקען?" אנערקענענדיג גאטס גרויסע מתנה האט ער אזש טיף וואונדער ארויסגעדרעפט דיזע „ווערטער. „דו האסט אויהן געמאכט נעווארלפיגען איבער די ווערק פון דיינע הענט. אלעס האסט דו צוגעמאכט אונטערטעניג אונטער זיינע פיס" (תהלים 8, 6-4). דיזע פאקטען נאטירליך ציהען צום בעשלוס, אז דער מענש אין די הערשאפט איבערן עפעס גאנץ אנדערש פון דער מענש-היים אין אויהר ערפאהרונג. כאפש די גרויסקייט פון אויהר ערריכונג אין די מאטעריעלע קונסטען אין וויסענשאפטען ווערט אנערקענט טיף דאנקבארקייט פארוואס איז די מענשליכע ראסע, ווען מען פערגלייכט אויהר טיף מאטעריעלע צושטענדע אין קראפטען. אוי-ווי-וואך, און פארוואס איז די פערבונדען טיף אוי-פיעל קראנקהייטען, צרות און דורכפאל פון וואונען קומט אויהר אונאויפהאלטליכע שרעקבונג אויפוווקסט אין פארווערפט. אויהר נעמאסטענע מאטעריעלע ערפאל-גען, טיף אויהרע אויגענשיינליכע גייסטיגע מאנגעל-האפטיגקייטען

די ענטפערס צו דיזע נאכדענקונגען קענען נעפונען ווערען אין דער ביבלישער בעשריבונג פון דעם גלוי-בען אין דער בעשאפונג פון א מאטעריעלער וועלט, וואס איז נאכיג אפשטוונדערט פון דער גייסטיגער וועלט וואס נאט האט בעשאפען. אין דיזען אלעגאריישען בע-ריכט, וואס איז צו נעפונען ווערען אין דעם ספר בראשית, אין דעם אנפאנג פון דעם זעקסטען פסוק פון דעם צווייטען קאפיטעל, קען מען בעמערקען, אז אדם האט נים בעזיצט קיין הערשאפט; דער זעלבער אדם וועלכער האט כלומרש פערפאגט א נעווינסט פאס פון אומארישקע, טיפ דעם ווען ער האט נעהאט די רעכט צו נעבען נעמען צו די אלע זאכען וועלכע האבען אין דער מאטעריע אויפצוהאלטען. אבער, אויסער דעם, צוליעב זיין אונטערשטעניגקיט צו די פיזישע חושים, האט ער נים בעזיצט קיין אמתיע הערשאפט. און דערביבער איז ער פערשלאגען נעווארען צו אקערען די ערד, און קיין זופערידענהיים נים צו נעפינען, ביז דער גלויבען אין דער מאטעריע-ווען אונאנגען ווערען. אויפין זייט 545 פון דעם קריסטשען סיינס-בוך, ווייסענשאפט און נעזונדע טיפ א שליסעל צו די היילינג שריפטען," "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי אזוי ווען דיזען בעליישען בעריכט: „די בע-

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First Symphony Concert

THE night that Trinket's father played at his first concert. Lucinda went with Trinket's mother. It made an impression Lucinda was never to forget. To watch so many bows drawn in unison across so many violins, to watch dozens of fingers running together over strings and stops, to wonder that one man, alone, should think up such music for so many to play. And the music itself! It emptied her completely of all her contents, as if she had been a box, a jug, a vase; and then it filled her full again of itself, to overflowing. It was at the end as if she were nothing but a container for it. Once only Lucinda whispered to Trinket's mother: "It's silly to believe that you learn everything at school. I know now what it meant in the Bible when it talked about the stars singing together. I've closed my eyes some of the time, and when I do that's what it is—the stars singing together. Johanna says the loveliest music in Ireland was caught by some lad going to sleep with his ear to a fairy rath. Do you suppose Beethoven went to sleep with his ear to the stars?"—From "Roller Skates," by RUTH SAWYER. (New York: Viking.)

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1938

Pay As You Go Tax for Relief Urged for R. I.

Governor Says Levy on All Forms of Income Is Necessary

Trusts to Voters

Returns From Municipal and State Bonds Would Not Be Exempted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28—Declaring that he would not alter his position on the proposed State tax on all forms of income, including returns from State and municipal bonds, Gov. Robert E. Quinn says he will finance the State's social services fully with tax revenues and take his chances with the voters at the next election.

The Chief Executive made this clear when questioned by newspaper men.

"There are three courses that we can follow," the Governor said. "(1) We can go on borrowing money and get to the verge of State bankruptcy.

"(2) Or, we can tell the people on relief, and at Wallum Lake Hospital, and the State Hospital, that we won't do anything more for them; we can leave homeless children to starve and become candidates for Sockanosset Reform School; we can tell the old-age pensioners to go out and beg, borrow, or starve.

"(3) Or, we can levy taxes and pay for these necessary services as we go along.

"In other words, we can protect the pocketbooks of the fellows on the East Side and tell the other poor fellows to scratch as best they can, or we can levy the taxes and take care of those who are helpless to help themselves.

Will Explain to Voters

"As far as I am concerned, I will levy the taxes. And then I will go out in the campaign and tell the people why I did it and why it is necessary. And they can either re-elect me or tell me to go jump in the river."

On the subject of the State's expenditures for personal services, the Governor said that in 1935, when the Democrats took over control of the State, there were 4068 persons on the State pay roll. "There are now slightly more than 3800," he said.

"There were 2000 persons on the pay roll of the State Board of Public Roads when we took over," he said, "and now there are not more than 400, exclusive of the engineers."

Regarding the tax bills, which will be introduced in the Legislature Tuesday under present arrangements, the Governor said that the income tax levy would apply to every sort of income that was legally taxable. It would be up to the Division of Taxation, he said, to determine what income was legally taxable.

Federal Bonds Exempt

It would not be possible, he said, to tax the income from Federal bonds, but he saw no reason why the income from State and municipal bonds should not be taxed, adding that any taxpayer who felt aggrieved could claim exemption and go to court on the issue.

The Governor said he did not know whether the additional cent of taxation on gasoline, passed by the Legislature last year for one year only, would be proposed again, but he said it would be proposed before the session ended, and the receipts from the tax would be applied to relief.

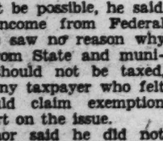
Asked whether the gasoline increase would be continued for only one year more, he said: "I believe that the tax will have to be continued as long as we have the problem of financing relief." The Governor's appropriation for relief, to come out of current revenue, is $1,600,000.

In response to questions, the Governor reiterated his belief that there was no real public reaction against the diversion of motor vehicle and fuel taxes from road building to other government purposes.

"The only opposition to such diversion," he said, "comes from the A. A. A., the cement manufacturers and the road builders. To say that the public generally objects is, in my opinion, silly."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston: Light snow today, ending late this afternoon; fair and colder, with lowest temperature 12 to 15 tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature; fresh to strong northwesterly winds with gales off the coast, diminishing Tuesday.

Maine: Partly cloudy, preceded by snow; much colder with a cold wave tonight; Tuesday fair.

Other New England States: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest and north winds, gales off the coast tonight diminishing somewhat on Tuesday; weather partly overcast tonight, fair on Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Feb. 28, to March 5, 1938, inclusive:

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow or rain the beginning of the week, again about the middle, and again at the end of the week. Mild temperatures at the beginning; colder Monday night and Tuesday; mild Wednesday; colder again Thursday night or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	32	Minneapolis	26	46
Bermuda	64	68	New Orleans	56	66
Chicago	30	36	New York	36	36
Denver	44	62	Norfolk	30	30
Helena	22	32	Philadelphia	18	18
Jacksonville	50	80	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	54	66	San Francisco	58	66
Miami	60	74	Washington	30	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 28.
B—Minimum Feb. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:10 p. m.: height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday 10:46 p. m.: height 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:08 a. m.

Measure for Clearing Private Streets Urged

In Boston Today

Clearing Private Streets Proposed

Passage of a bill to authorize Massachusetts municipalities to clear private streets of snow and ice was urged before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today.

Representative William D. Fleming, of Worcester, who filed the bill, said there are 251 miles of private streets in Worcester, compared with 237 miles of public streets. On the former, there are 67,000 residents, he stated.

"When snow piles up in private streets, a real fire hazard develops, because of difficulty or inability of fire apparatus to get through," he said.

Senator Michael H. Selzo, of Worcester, said it is a "curious fiction" that municipalities cannot service private streets, although property owners pay the same taxes as those on public streets. He charged that cities had been "dodging responsibility" by means of this "technicality."

RFC Loan Sought For Transit Study

J. Burke Sullivan, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission will leave for Washington tonight in an effort to obtain a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to make a survey of the proposed consolidation of the Greater Boston rapid transit system. Mr. Sullivan will confer with Jesse Jones, head of the RFC.

Mr. Sullivan was designated by Governor Hurley as chairman of a committee appointed to study the feasibility of consolidating all transportation lines serving Greater Boston under one rapid transit system to be supervised by a single board. He will be accompanied to Washington by William Keefe, department engineer, and Lee Stack of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co., representing Massachusetts insurance interests.

New Golf Course To Open Shortly

The new George Wright golf course at Hyde Park, built by the WPA and the Boston Park Department and estimated to have cost over $1,000,000 will be open to the public about April 10, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

Yearly dues, including locker fees, will be $35; and green fees will be $2 per day, the Mayor said. Park Commissioner William P. Long and the Mayor regard the new course as the finest public course in New England. They do not believe the green fee of $2, somewhat higher than fees charged on other municipal courses, will discourage the public.

The new course is 6820 yards, almost four miles, the longest course in Massachusetts, the Mayor said. It was started as a welfare project under former Mayor James M. Curley in 1932 and was later turned to the CWA, the ERA, and finally the WPA.

William E. Taylor of Brighton has been awarded the position of "pro" at the new course by the Mayor. He is a member of the Massachusetts Golf Association and has played as an amateur for six years, winning the Commonwealth Open for two years running and breaking the course record with 68.

Cut in Railroad Service Opposed

Legislators, city officials, and businessmen from East Foxboro, Taunton, and Fall River protested today at the Statehouse curtailment of railroad service to their communities by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The occasion was the second hearing by the State Department of Public Utilities on proposed abandonment of certain stations on its Old Colony Line by the New Haven.

Earl D. Sullivan, Foxboro selectman, informed the Commission that as there is no parallel highway to the railroad and no bus line to East

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Bill to Limit Candidates Urged

Committees formed in the name of "good government" and "tax reduction" sometimes are used to evade the State Corrupt Practices Law restricting expenditures in behalf of candidates for office, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley told the Legislative Committee on Election Laws today.

Under existing laws, such committees may be formed either to support a particular candidate or a set of principles, he said. In either case, he charged, funds far beyond the legal limit for candidates' expenditures could be spent by these groups. He supported a bill to regulate activities of such committees.

'El' Seeks Cut In Train Guards

A petition to repeal the law requiring one guard for every two cars on high-speed subway-elevated trains of the Boston Elevated Railway was argued today before the Legislative Committee on Transportation.

Louis B. Downey, counsel for the Railway, and Edward L. Dana, Managing Director, appeared to urge repeal of the measure, in accordance with the wishes of the Elevated Trustees. Labor union representatives opposed it.

When the law was adopted in 1935, Mr. Downey declared, it was urged on the grounds of public safety and providing additional employment. As a matter of fact, the number of door accidents has increased since the number of guards has been doubled, he said.

Although Mr. Downey promised that no one would be dismissed, if the law were repealed, but that the company would economize merely by filling no vacancies among the guards, thus allowing the number gradually to become smaller, Kenneth I. Taylor, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, opposed the move.

John C. Cleary, President of the Boston Carmen's Union, said repeal would put additional responsibilities on the guards.

New Bedford Seeks to Borrow

A gloomy picture of migrating textiles that has grown steadily worse in New Bedford over the last three years was painted before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today by New Bedford City officials pressing the State for the right to borrow $529,000 in order to pay tax abatements allowable this year.

Supporting New Bedford in its plea for financial assistance was Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, who argued that the city's abatements while being justified, had left the city in a peculiarly difficult situation arising from the struggle to keep its remaining industries from following the migratory trend into the South. Mayor Leo J. Carney pressed the City's case, declaring that he had inherited an extremely "bad situation" in New Bedford, one requiring a lenient attitude by the State.

Housing Order Sent to Council

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin sent an order to the City Council today asking for a special appropriation of $20,000 to finance the opening of Old Harbor Village, the new federal low-cost housing unit in South Boston soon to be turned over to the local housing authorities by lease.

The money, the Mayor said, is to be used for expenses in connection with the taking over of the village and particularly connected with tenant eligibility. It will also be used for further study on projects already initiated, for development of new projects, and for general administration, the Mayor said. The loan will be charged against revenues from the project, that is, rent, and will be returned to the city treasury before the close of the year, the Mayor told the Council.

$1,000,000 Wing Proposed At Statehouse

Taxation Study Commission Urges Structure as Economy Measure

Removals Sought

Construction of a $1,000,000 Statehouse wing to provide quarters for departments and divisions now housed in private office buildings was proposed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures in a report filed in the Legislature today.

The proposed wing would extend toward Bowdoin Street and eliminate the present parking circle now used by State officials and legislators. The Commission avoided a controversy over the architectural design of the building by recommending that the State Commission on Administration and Finance secure plans and estimates from representative architects.

A similar building was sought by Gov. James M. Curley but the Governor's plan for an eight-story office structure was howled down by architects who envisioned the Statehouse golden dome being completely overshadowed by an eight-story structure. At one time the Governor failed in an attempt to obtain a $1,400,000 Federal grant with which to erect the building.

Removals Favored

The Commission's building proposal might well be called its long-term recommendation. For immediate elimination of the "crowded, unsanitary and hazardous conditions" which the Commission said exist at the Statehouse from the sub-basement to the roof, the study group recommended removal of the State Department of Education to the old Normal Art School building at Exeter and Newbury Streets.

This building is now owned by the Department, the Commission pointed out. At a cost of $17,000 it could be altered to house the Department and all its divisions now scattered in various parts of the city. Nearly $10,000 annual rental would be saved through this one move, the Commission stated.

Into the Statehouse space which would be available through removal of the Department of Education, the Commission recommended the establishment of the State Auditor's office, the State Planning Board and several other smaller units. The State Auditor shift would allow the State Department of Corporations and Taxation more room, while the removal of the State Planning Board would allow the State Department of Public Welfare to group its various divisions on one basement floor. They are now widely scattered.

Air Conditions

The report showed that some Statehouse clerks have half as much air as the required minimum in United States Army barracks. The report added:

"The unsatisfactory working conditions are well exemplified in rooms occupied by the Department of Corporations and Taxation. There are 11 clerks in room 236. The floor area per worker is less than 50 square feet. In room 237, 26 clerks are employed (with) 28 square feet per worker.

"One of the worst conditions is in the child guardianship room in the basement where the floor area per worker is only 27 square feet. In this room in which there is a floor area of 1326 square feet and in which artificial light is used almost continuously, a total of 48 welfare department workers are employed."

In regard to the proposed Statehouse wing the Commission estimated that $196,000 would be saved annually in rent, although actually only $126,229 of this amount now goes for quarters in privately-owned buildings.

Maintenance Cost

Although the Commission pointed out that when the office building is erected the cost may be financed from current revenue without a bond issue, the Commission estimated that the annual payment under a 10-year bond issue ranges from $120,000 in the first year to $100,000 in the last year, which, the Commission states, would not be out of line with the amount of rental paid for private quarters.

Regarding maintenance of the proposed new building, the Commis-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Unofficial Penalty for Delay on Income Tax

By a Staff Photographer

The Line Forms Here for Filing Returns

Greater Boston Residents Gather to Return Massachusetts Tax Blanks and Make Payments Before the Deadline

Sales Tax Called Perilous to Jobs In Talk to Clubs

Passage of the proposed two per cent sales tax to finance Massachusetts' annual $45,000,000 relief bill would constitute "commercial suicide" and would result in increased unemployment, Representative Horace T. Cahill (R) of Braintree, Speaker of the House of Representatives, warned 1100 members of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs today.

Speaking at the Federation's midwinter meeting, Representative Cahill pointed out "if this tax is passed, it would leave Massachusetts the only State in New England with a general two cent sales tax. Maine and New Hampshire rejected even a one cent sales tax last year. Connecticut has no tax and Rhode Island rejected it this year."

The Republican leader, who has established himself as a major opponent of the sales tax proposal presented by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, declared that Massachusetts residents living near the border would do their shopping out of the State, particularly in regard to furniture and automobiles.

"Meanwhile," the Speaker insisted, "Massachusetts business, out of which the proposed $45,000,000 levy would have to come, would have to raise prices, with the sad result of reducing purchasing power and employment. There would be $45,000,000 less to be put in pay envelopes; some jobs would just vanish."

He charged the Commission's contention that real estate tax rates would be reduced an average of $7.02 per $1000 valuation was mere "sugar-coating."

"Every home owner," he explained, "who pays taxes is also a consumer. With the average assessment at $4,200, the home owner would find at the end of the year that the sales tax was taking more out of his left pocket than it was putting into his right pocket."

The Cahill opposition splits the Republican legislative leadership ranks completely, inasmuch as Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, Republican floor leader in the Upper Branch, is chairman of the Commission, while Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Republican "whip" in the House, is a sales tax approving member of the Commission.

State Income Tax Deadline Tomorrow

Attention, Massachusetts income tax payers!

Tomorrow at midnight is the deadline for filing State income tax returns. The penalty for late filing is $5 a day, plus interest.

While returns filed by mail may be postmarked up to midnight, various State offices will be open only until 5 p. m. for persons filing returns in persons.

Payments may be made in person at the 40 Court Street headquarters in Boston and at district offices in Salem, Cambridge, Lowell, Brockton, Fall River, Worcester, Fitchburg, Springfield and Pittsfield.

Boston Imports Set High Figure For Present Year

Port of Boston Business

More imports entered the Port of Boston last week than in any week this year, and also since the business recession began to affect the flow of commerce, it was disclosed today by figures issued by Owen P. McKenna, acting collector of customs at the Port of Boston.

A large portion of the imports this week consisted of raw materials for factory use, particularly heavy receipts of commodities which included 3,000,000 pounds of coconut oil from the Philippine Islands, used chiefly in the manufacture of soap; 2,000,000 pounds of tapioca flour from the Netherlands Indies; 6,000,000 pounds of sugar from the Philippines; large quantities of crude rubber from the Straits Settlements; wood pulp from Scandinavian ports; and hides and skins from South America.

The value of imports for consumption last week was $3,118,380, more than $1,000,000 larger than the previous week. Although a steady gain is shown over last week, the total still is considerably below the peak levels of a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

	Week ending	
Classification	Feb. 26 '38	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$3,118,380	$5,935,588
Imports for warehouse	338,154	2,760,203
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	271,961	782,773
Duties collected	383,250	1,344,277
Wool imports (lbs.)	431,114	9,377,861
	Fiscal year July 1 to Feb. 26	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	$17,711,512	$88,919,380
Duties collected	14,992,919	28,077,162

'Wildcat' Strike By Women Shuts 9 Lynn Factories

Approximately 900 stitchers went on strike in nine shoe factories of Lynn, Mass., today, despite the protests of officials of their union, affiliated with the C. I. O.

The walkout tied up all activity at the plants and threw 2,000 other workers, engaged in other processes of shoe manufacture, temporarily out of employment.

The strike was a "rank and file" affair, arranged by women workers, despite the existence of a contract between the United Shoe Workers of the C. I. O. and the Eastern Manufacturers Association.

Called "No Strike"

With officers of the Union refusing to sanction the strike, it was claimed there was "no strike" and therefore the contract was not violated.

The women stitchers met this morning in Lasters' Hall, Lynn, and were informed the manufacturers had not receded from their position. The strikers agreed, therefore, to remain away from work another day. They will meet again tomorrow at 10 a. m. No officers of the Union attended today's mass meeting, it was stated.

The walk-out is in protest over refusal of manufacturers to meet personally with a committee of 14 of the stitchers regarding details of the price (or wage) schedules embodied in the contract, according to Arthur Lemieux of the Stitchers Local No. 12.

"The committee understood the manufacturers would meet personally with them," he said, "but instead they sent their Executive Secretary, Mrs. Eleanor Rooney. The committee refused to talk with anyone but the manufacturers."

Mrs. Rooney formerly was business agent of the stitchers' local in Haverhill, Mass. She later became Secretary of the Association because of her practical knowledge of shoe grades.

The strike will not interfere with plans of the United Shoe Workers for consolidation of the C. I. O. shoe unions, to be discussed at a mass-meeting tonight in Odd Fellows Hall, Lynn, according to Mr. Lemieux. The consolidation move is entirely a separate matter.

Manufacturers are now busy with Easter orders for shoes and the walk-out delays this business. Mrs. Louise William is President of the Stitchers' local.

Goodwin Backs Car Insurance Run by State

Says Proposed Law for Flat Rate of $18 Is Constitutional

Renews Contest

Downs Again Represents the Insurance Companies in Legislative Battle

Taking up a legislative debate where they left off in 1931 after 18 hours of continuous arguments, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and John W. Downs, counsel for Massachusetts Insurance Companies, struggled back and forth in verbal combat today over the constitutionality of a state-run compulsory automobile insurance system based upon a flat rate of $18.

Anticipating the constitutionality argument of Mr. Downs, Mr. Goodwin took the floor first before the Legislative Committee on Insurance to declare that the present measure before the Legislature for a state-operated insurance fund was entirely different from the one that was declared invalid by the State Supreme Court in 1931. He said the bill at that time called for a private corporation to operate the fund, which was ruled out by the court as monopolistic.

The new bill, according to Mr. Goodwin, would have the state operate the fund through its Department of Public Works. In this sense, he said, the system could not be turned down as a monopoly. He asked the Legislators to remember that they were passing on House Bill 202 in 1938 and not Senate Bill 16 in 1931.

Issue One of Police Power

He claimed the whole issue was one of police power, adding that in this legislation, police power could be employed by the State.

Anticipating arguments by insurance companies that losses would not permit them to operate on an $18 flat rate basis, the Registrar pointed out that in 1936, companies paid out $15,343,000 in losses. Under the proposed legislation, he added, companies would have taken in $17,342,000 which would have covered losses and the anticipated $2,000,000 for administrative costs.

Downs Sees State Loss

The system as proposed by Mr. Goodwin, one that he has fought for consistently during the last 10 years, would require an $18 payment for passenger cars, $25 for trucks and $100 for taxicabs. A flat rate system could not be operated by any agency other than the State, he said, because it would encourage discrimination by insurance companies in the acceptance of risks.

"Mr. Downs will claim that the insurance companies cannot operate a flat rate system of $18 without sustaining losses and that the measure is unconstitutional," said Mr. Goodwin.

And Mr. Downs did just that, giving assurance to Legislators that he was prepared to fight as hard against a flat rate plan as he did in 1931 when he argued nine hours at the rate of three hours a day for three consecutive days.

Woollcott Runs For Library Post In Vermont Town

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Alexander Woollcott, dispenser of oral and written commentary on the literary, dramatic and human aspects of the passing show, is tossing his headgear into the maelstrom of politics.

He is a candidate for the office of Library Trustee in Castleton, Rutland County, Vt., where he resides during part of the year.

Reports to that general effect had emanated from the North, and to them the "Town Crier" rendered shy acknowledgment as he tiptoed into his dressing room after his nightly participation in the play "Wine of Chioce."

One seat on the five-man Board of Trustees of the town library is vacant because of a resignation, and the essayist hopes to have it. No opponent, it might be added, is in sight at the moment.

His campaign platform will be, Mr. Woollcott said, that Castleton residents must return borrowed books after a reasonable time.

Jobs Drop Sharply In Month in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28—Rhode Island employment dropped during January, according to figures released today by Thomas F. McMahon, State Director of Labor. The number of workers employed in 288 plants fell from 64,037 in December to 59,498, a loss of 7.1 per cent.

The same concerns employed 81,008 in January, 1937. Thus, January's figures represent an employment decrease of 26.6 per cent, compared with a year ago. Worsted mills led the list falling off 13.8 per cent from December to January; silk mills lost 8.8 per cent; finishing plants 8 per cent and cotton mills 7 per cent.

Employment reductions for the textile industry as a whole totaled 36.2 per cent, compared with payrolls in January, 1937. Rubber goods plants showed a drop of 21.5 per cent, compared with last year, and miscellaneous plants reported a reduction of 12 per cent.

Jewelry concerns made the best showing, with a reduction of only 2 per cent, compared with 1937. In the metal trades, the loss was 5.7 per cent.

Brann and Fernald Enter Fray For Governor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 28—Maine Republicans will convene for their State convention at Bangor, March 31, while the Democratic convention finally has been fixed for April 9 at Augusta, as Portland lost out in a last-minute bid for the session. Meanwhile, stalwarts of both parties are engaging in preliminary skirmishes which give every indication of a warm primary fight and a battle to the finish between the gubernatorial nominees of the rival camps.

The Week in Maine

Right now, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows appears to have the worst end of the bargain; for not only is State Senator Roy L. Fernald firing broadsides at his rival for the G. O. P. nomination, but former Gov. Louis J. Brann began, this week, to renew his attack upon the chief executive. Mr. Brann has evidently never felt just right since being verbally chastized in the present Governor's inaugural. He took exception to the remarks then, and he does now.

What Welfare Cost

This Democrat from Lewiston who carried the State for his party in 1932, with a vote that forecast the Democratic sweep of the national election, fired the first shot of his campaign in an address at Fort Fairfield, which is not far removed from the home territory of Osgood P. Nickerson, a man mentioned as a likely opponent of Mr. Brann's on a New Deal ticket.

In the Fort Fairfield speech, and in a subsequent statement, former Governor Brann took occasion to deny the charges of Governor Barrows regarding the condition of affairs when he quit office. He declares that there was no $2,000,000 deficit, and he maintains that the $850,000 overdraft in the Welfare Department was unavoidable, if the State pursued a humane course toward its needy. Present holders of high office have so misinterpreted the financial condition of the State that four statements, each at variance with the others, have been issued in four months, Mr. Brann observed. Even the State Grange taxation committee, he said, has been befuddled by the pronouncements.

Sales Tax Defeat

Mr. Brann joined Senator Fernald in condemning the present administration for its alleged failure to accomplish departmental economies until forced to do so by the defeat of the sales tax in special referendum. The manner in which present leaders including the Governor, sponsored the sales tax, was subject for much discussion at the time.

Unquestionably, a thorn in the side of the Republican party is the persistent candidacy of Senator Fernald, who is tirelessly calling for a "new deal" within the party. "Maine," he bluntly asserts, "is tired of the professional politician." This week Senator Fernald gave public endorsement to the statements of Governor Aiken of Vermont, whose criticism of Old Guard Republican smugness was cause for considerable comment.

Centered on State

Republican leaders are said to be so distressed at Mr. Fernald's campaign and possibly at evidence of his remarks striking home in some places, that plans to give the young Senator a cold shoulder at the convention already are under way. It has been reported that efforts will be made to stunt Fernald-minded delegates out of the picture. But while such methods might accomplish the desired purpose, they might merely serve to enhance the chances of the outspoken Fernald.

The situation, as reflected by political activity and the speech-making of members of both parties, would point toward a truly State campaign this year, with less attention to national issues and more to questions of State finances, economies and old-age pensions.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Henry Weer, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, East Merrimack Street, Lowell, 8 p. m.

Movies

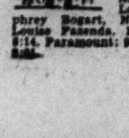
Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:26, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. State: 11:38 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55.

Hub—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:26, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Dynamite Delaney," 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Metropolitan—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains and Margaret Lindsay. 10:06 a. m., 1:03, 4, 6:56, 9:47. Also the Mauch twins in "Penrod and His Twin Brother." 11:54 a. m., 3:51, 5:41, 8:38.

Fenway and Paramount—



James Stewart, Guy Kibbee and Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts." Fenway: 2:53, 6:20, 9:47. Paramount: 11:03 a. m., 2:30, 5:57, 9:35. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Nat Pendleton and Louise Fazenda. Fenway: 1:20, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:34, 8:11.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Exeter—
Peter Lorre and Jane Regan in "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:30, 5:10, 8:05. Also "Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Behind the Mike." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Doctor and Nurse." Also Fred Waring and Dick Powell in "Varsity Show."

Coolidge Corner—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard and Frederic March. 3:30, 6:55, 10. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 9:10, 11:23 a. m., 1:34, 3:46, 5:58, 8:10, 10:22. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Boston—
"Night Spot" with Gordon Jones, Joan Woodbury and Parkyakarkus, 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52. Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker and Ann Miller. 11:04 a. m., 1:47, 4:30, 7:13, 9:56.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Annual concert sponsored by the Musical Guild of Boston, presents Miriam Burroughs, violinist, and Michael Power, pianist, in a joint recital. 8:30.

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—
Prof. J. Anton de Haas of the International Relations Department of the Harvard School of Business Administration will be the guest speaker at an open meeting. Subject: "The Situation in the Far East." 46 Beacon Street. 8.

Longwood Towers—
Basil Mathews will be the first of a series of speakers on "Ways Out of the International Tangle," under the sponsorship of the League of Nations Association. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler—
Thomas Quinn Beesley, Executive Director of the National Council of Business Mail Users, will be the guest speaker at the Advertising Club Lecture. 12:15.

Hotel Statler—
Roy A. Foulke addresses the New England Hardware Dealers Association on Tuesday morning at their Forty-fifth Annual Convention.

Radio Programs—Page 10

University—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. Also Fred Astaire in "A Damsel in Distress." 1:30, 4:45, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Smilin' Thru," with Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. Also Dick Powell in "Singing Marine." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Walter Connolly. 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Decathlon Champion," Silly Symphony," "The Blind Man and His Dog," "Ice Ballet," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938."

Scollay and Modern—
"The Buccaneer," Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. Also "She Loved a Fireman." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Lyonel Feininger at Andover

Currently there is to be seen at the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover an exhibition of pictures by Lyonel Feininger. Born in America, Mr. Feininger went abroad to live for many years. In Germany he was associated with a vigorous group of painters who, after the war, worked with utter independence as Expressionists, finding new methods which were without precedent. With Klee and Kandinsky he taught at the famed Bauhaus at Dessau.

The exhibition at Andover is welcome to many of us who have known Feininger's name, and who are being privileged gradually in recent years to see original works of the modern German School. Klee's spontaneous drawings based on intuitive play of the hand and a primitive imagery are familiar; as are Kandinsky's "Improvisations," shown last spring at the Germanic Museum in Cambridge.

At first view, Feininger's pictures seem the least spectacular, for we have grown accustomed to the type of abstraction in design which he favors, to these kaleidoscopic views in which the illusion of space is induced in odd and eccentric ways, for many lesser artists have adopted such methods, outwardly at least, and often with little understanding of their application. Here at Andover, we observe how Mr. Feininger has sought first to gain full effect from the use of color, raw or rich or plentiful, and how he has used it in rather flat, unarticulated applications, with slight tilting of forms and mild distortions. We are reminded in the earlier works (1917-1919) of Marc Chagall. The pictures today seem scenic, theatrical. They are reminiscent of the Russian school, Mir Iskusstva.

Subsequent pictures show a subtler handling of color, a desire to vary tones, break up surfaces, and through devices such as fractured forms, beams of colored light, fan-like radiations, to heighten the sense of space, enrich the plastic character. This for the most part is experimental, or so it seems to our eyes today, for somehow the mechanics remain obvious, no attempt is made to conceal the method, and any emotional or spontaneous effect is consequently diminished. Mr. Feininger was one of many who were reaching out for more effective, more dynamic expression. He was courageous, and he and his colleagues should be given credit for preparing the way for the clearer and fresher viewpoint which artists possess today.

As we look at the Andover exhibits it seems somehow the German rebels must have had a glorious time struggling with a medium which had been deadlocked by realism, emancipating it with methods which were looked upon with contempt. These are the explorers, the pioneers, and they still live and teach, in our very midst.

Among the pictures at Andover, oils and aquarelles, one encounters individual pictures which are exhilarating, are disarmingly free of any strenuous theoretical background. How beautiful they are, and how joyous and free. To gain such simplicity, as the sparing depiction of a small boat at sea, the artist has taken a long and circuitous route. But without the deepening experience of years in experiment with color and its potentialities, this effect would not have resulted.

Shown besides at the Addison Gallery are the fascinating posters by Mcknight Kauffer. Here is a useful art leaning frankly upon all the innovations of Paris.

D. A.

The State Symphony Orchestra

Two guests were present at the concert of the State Symphony Orchestra last night in Jordan Hall; one, Fritz Fall of the Volksoper, Vienna, as guest conductor, the other, Wolfgang Rebner, pianist. The program: Ravel, "Le Tombeau de Couperin"; Toch, Symphony, Op. 61, for pianoforte and orchestra (First performance in America); Borodin, Second Symphony in B minor; Beethoven, Overture "Leonone" No. 3.

This was a program for the men to set their teeth into. It also served to reveal the remarkable talents of conductor and pianist. True, French music, as exemplified last night, is not for Herr Fall. The measures were metered in pedestrian fashion and the sparkle which should have permeated the suite was absent.

Bostonians have, through various channels, been exposed to the music of Toch. To those who have listened with open ears, his works have been worth the concentration they necessitate. This Op. 61 is not a pianoforte concerto in the commonly accepted meaning of the term, but rather an orchestral work with pianoforte portions which are important. Moreover, those portions are of enormous difficulty. The entire work is a constant challenge to conductor, orchestra and soloist. The opening movement, (Lebhaft) reveals at once the authoritative touch of the composer and establishes the pianist. The second movement is in three distinct parts, the pianoforte silent during the opening, the orchestra silent during the middle section and the finale employing both. It is a singularly interesting and beautiful movement. The third and final movement (Cyclus variabilis) is brilliant, but one felt that here the inventiveness of the composer lagged; the work too frequently moved in circles and got nowhere until the final pages, when it gained momentum and moved to a thunderous climax. It is probable that the State Symphony Orchestra has not played so far in its career as it played in this number, and its performance matched at every point that of the pianist. The audience applauded long and vociferously. Unfortunately, there were far too few present to hear this expert pianist.

Herr Fall erred, we feel, in attaching the Beethoven item to a program already well filled—unless he should have omitted the Borodin, which proved a bit noisy for Jordan Hall, and which is not especially rewarding.

G. M. S.

The Arts in Massachusetts

Wide World Studio

Dusolina Giannini

Who Will Make Her Boston Operatic Début When She Sings Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni" With the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, the Afternoon on March 26

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Two hundredth anniversary exhibition of John Singleton Copley's paintings, miniatures and drawings. Through March 15.

Germanic Museum—Water colors and drawings of 19th and 20th centuries from permanent collection. Through March 17.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 3; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Display of Heraldry, Ecclesiastic, Academic, and Secular, by Pierre in Rose. Through March 2. Drawings by Old Masters. Japanese Prints.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Boston Water Color Society. Through March 5.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Sculpture by Chana Orloff. Through March 6.

Charles D. Childs Gallery — Exhibition of rare old maps and views of old Boston 1750-1850.

Boston Architectural Club—Water colors and oils by E. Donald Robb. Through March 5.

Goodman-Walker—Water colors by Nicholas Cikovsky. Through March 12.

Women's City Club—Stained glass medallions by Dora Pintner.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition by Guna Asberg. Through March 4.

Boston Society of Independent Artists—Paintings by David Park. Through March 11.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of portraits and landscapes by Ruth Perry. Through March 4.

Public Library—Exhibition of autographs.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of color prints by Gogo, Shinsui, Hasui and Yoshida.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of water colors by Dodge Macknight. Through March 5.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, flowers and children and photographs of China by Louis Holman.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Rand Galleries—Exhibit of painting and prints.

Doll & Richards—Drawings and paintings by Ethel Machanic, silhouettes by Baroness Maydell; Miss Sear's collection of itinerant American portraits. Through March 5.

Boston Museum of Modern Art (370 Dartmouth St.)—Exhibition of twentieth-century paintings from permanent collection of N. Y. Museum of Modern Art.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Charles Woodbury.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition by group of women painters. Through March 5.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of group of oil paintings by Marjorie Hussey. Through March 11.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Mary Peixotto. Portraits by Willard W. Cummings. Drawings by Yovan Radenkovitch. Through March 5.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings of the Sea by Stanley Woodward. Through March 5.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

'Caging' of Drunks Put Off for Present By Mayor of Woburn

WOBURN, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—Pressure of important municipal matters today caused Mayor William E. Kane to postpone for the present his plan to "cage" drunks and "cart" them about the city to shame them into sobriety.

The former marine said he was a little disappointed that his proposal for a "hoosegow on wheels" took on a circus aspect, but he still insisted it was legal.

"I'm running a city, not a circus," the Mayor declared, "but we'll have the cage just as soon as I chop $100,000 from the city budget."

Answering critics, who charged his plan would be illegal, if he went through with it, the Mayor, a lawyer asserted:

"Nobody could sue me on the ground of humiliation. Damage suits are based on conscious suffering. A drunk is insensible to such suffering."

Dr. Alfaro to Tell Pan-American Aims

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Former President of Panama, will give a lecture on "The Achievement of the Pan-American Conferences," tonight at Emerson Hall, Harvard University, at 8 o'clock.

This is the first of three lectures by Dr. Alfaro on the general topic, "Present-Day Problems of Pan-Americanism." Wednesday evening he will speak on "Peace in the Americas," and will conclude the series on Friday evening with "The Significance of the Solidarity of the Americas."

Dr. Alfaro was President of Panama in 1931-32, and Minister to the United States in 1922-30, and 1932-37.

Mlle. Boulanger to Lead Sanders Theater Concert

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, who is now teaching music at Radcliffe College, will conduct the joint concert of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, March 3.

A feature of this concert will be Mlle. Boulanger's presentation of a group of French soloists—Mme. Giselle Peyron, Mme. le Comtesse Jean de Polignac, Mme. Irène Kedroff, Mme. Nathalie Kedroff, M. Hugues Cuenod, and M. Doda Conrad.

Gilford Ski Run Colorful Scene During Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILFORD, N. H., Feb. 28—As if tumbling from a kaleidescope, all the colorful fashions in ski wardrobe dotted the snowy surface of the Belknap Mountain Recreational Center, here, yesterday, vying with the brilliant ski jumping itself.

Nearly 10,000 spectators watched Edward Gignac of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., jump 210 feet and win the Class A ski competition to climax events which formed the highlight of winter gamboling in New Hampshire.

In the great throng were parkas of airplane cloth with snug fur-lined hoods, Hudsons Bay jackets, all-white wool outfits and costumes of many colors and color combinations.

The heroine of the day was Dorothy Graves of Greenfield, a 14-year-old girl whose jumps, ranging from 140 to 160 feet, drew especial cheers from the crowd. She was the only woman participant. As Miss Graves stopped short at the end of the ski run at the bottom of the jump, she was surrounded by autograph seekers.

Winter may be reluctant to depart, but not so the streams of winter sports enthusiasts who poured out of Boston and other large cities and into the hills of New Hampshire. Some even came from as far as New York. The lines of traffic along the state's well-cleared highways almost reminded one of the heavy summertime traffic.

But there the comparison ended. For this was King Winter's day. Snow fell. The weather, though cold, was more to the liking of the spectators than the participants. Even so, small groups of two and three were huddled together under heavy automobile blankets.

A side attraction at the Gilford meet was provided by small boys' who, it sitting postures, slid at an alarming rate of speed down the steep slope directly adjoining the ski run.

Elsewhere in New Hampshire, mountainsides were streaked with skiiers from morning till night. Those who sported on the slopes of North Conway, Kearsage and Intervale, Littleton, under the stern eye of Franconia's Old Man, at Woodstock, Lincoln and Hanover were estimated at 100,000.

Center to Instruct Jobless N. H. Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 28—A resident training center for unemployed New Hampshire youths will be set up at the University of New Hampshire, here, according to Dr. Harold C. Bingham, State Director for the National Youth Administration.

The training center will open the middle of March and its enrollees will include 36 unemployed youths between the ages of 18 and 25. It will be a combination employment and educational project with the boys working on improvements to the University's buildings and receiving practical educational training in the University's machine shops and engineering laboratories.

She Showed Them a Thing or Two

By a Staff Photographer

Dorothy Graves of Greenfield, Mass.

This 14-Year-Old Miss Jumped 148 and 156 Feet in the Ski Competitions at Gilford, N. H.

Uncle Sam's Ingenious Chart Men Survey Seas, Swamps, Mountains

Log of the Fort of Boston

Uncle Sam's chart makers—the Federal Coast and Geodetic Survey—keep navigators posted as to whereabouts of shoals, rocks, shallow water and danger spots, and to do this it is necessary to survey and re-survey frequently 103,000 miles of shore line. And all the water along the coast has to be sounded, in some places more than 100 miles off shore.

Boston's No. 1 chart man, Lieut. Elliott B. Roberts, says that it takes nearly 900 charts to show the entire picture of the United States shore line and that of possessions. In the last six years more than 10,000,000 soundings have been taken to keep these charts correct.

All the charts must fit together without lapping, even as in jig saw puzzles, in order that navigators traveling long distances and using many charts may not make any mistakes. To do this the chart surveys are based on landmarks ashore, and that means plenty of shore surveys.

Survey parties, Lieut. Roberts says, conduct surveys across the country, on high mountain peaks, across Alaskan glaciers, and use tribesmen to carry equipment in mountain provinces of the Philippines, and tropical swamps, and airplanes across countries.

♦ ♦ ♦

Norwegian Feast

Federal G-men apparently never rest!

A little item carried in a local paper a while ago to the effect that a Norwegian couple, moving to Maine to live, missed their native potatoes, despite being in the heart of this nation's potato "belt." A tourist was reported to have been persuaded to "smuggle" a few Norwegian potatoes into the United States, hidden in his luggage, and the couple had a great feast.

But today the special customs agents are investigating the case. If there is any smuggling, it must be stopped!

Leon Stone

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We've been sleuthing again for new shops. Oh, not necessarily shops that are brand new, but shops that aren't right on the ground floor so that you can see them the minute you get there, but rather shops that, though they aren't out of the way from the shopping district by any means, you may have missed.

Natalie Hopf's shop . . . at 19 Arlington Street, not far from Shreve's . . . is our latest. Gowns, readymade and custom-made, and millinery. However, though we don't doubt but that you could do it, it isn't really a shop that you rush into and pick up a special number for tonight's date. Instead, we'd say it was a shop into which you should go and spend some little time . . . in looking and talking. In this way Miss Hopf will get to know you, your likes and dislikes, and the type of clothes you can wear. Which means that she will probably have you in mind when she does some of her buying.

Gowns in the Natalie Hopf shop are steeped in quality . . . so if you aren't particularly interested in the way the dress fits across the shoulders, or how trim it is around the hips, then it's not the shop for you at all. For the more discriminating, yes. Simple sports clothes vie with formal-formals for honors. With dinner dresses and afternoon dresses and street wear putting in their bid, too. Particularly cool looking was the sand-colored number, of that new material (the name of which leaves us at the moment) that's practically wrinkleproof, and somewhat porous in looks. Short sleeves, a low V neck, and an interesting waist treatment with a tie-belt in the back. And there were a lot of prints, especially pretty ones, both in color and pattern. In large sizes, too. But it was the dinner dresses and evening clothes that really held us the longest, for among them we saw some of the best looking ones we'd seen this season. And she's using large clips that feature rhinestones and emeralds and rubies in unusual ways. They hold folds of material. They help fashion cap sleeves, and necklines that would be plain V's otherwise become, instead, wide scalloped V's . . . If you know what we mean. Lace dresses with jackets if you like, printed chiffons with graceful shirring . . . and so on into the night. But we still insist it's a shop that's not to be taken casually!

♦ ♦ ♦

Here's a Broom In a Double Act

To be sure it's a far cry from glamorous gowns and such, but the fact of the matter is that it seems that there are still floors which have to be washed, windows which have to be cleaned, and corners which have to be dusted. And somebody has to do them! So regardless of whether or not you take care of this work personally, or your housekeeper does it for you, you'll perhaps be interested in a household item we ran into at Sears Roebucks yesterday.

It's a new Bates Broom-Mop . . . so gather around; every household has to have a broom and a mop. And you may decide that yours can't exist any longer without a combination broom and mop before we get through. To make it short and give you a rough idea, we'd say it was a narrow compact sponge on a handle. It's really sponge honeycomb rubber, and if you've ever used that material to take the lint off a coat or to clean a felt hat, you'll know how it works. The dust seems to be absorbed by the rubber cells, which means there must be suction somewhere. It will sweep hardwood, linoleums or tile floors. Pick up dirt, lint, hair and whatnot. Or you can use it for mopping up the floor or the linoleum. Then you can use it as a dry mop. Its clean sharp ends give it a way of getting right into corners, and the rubber bumpers are easy on the furniture and the baseboards. Furthermore it slithers under radiators (hooray!) and other difficult places to reach. Easily washed and kept clean. And there's a self-wringer attachment which means that your hands don't have to touch water if you don't want them to.

♣ ♣ ♣

Lounging Robes And Things for Men

Candid Camera Thoughts. Our apologies for trying to tell you that the Symphony Flower Shop was on Massachusetts Avenue, when Mr. Saunders has been at 240 Huntington Avenue for years! Unusual candelabra at Ampol (the shop that features unique items from Poland) at 172 Newbury Street. Regular $15 silk lounging robes for your husband now for $10 at Slattery's. Polka dots and figures. And you might remind your husband that when he wants something at the men's department there, all he has to do is let himself go to the left after he has swung in through the revolving doors . . . and he doesn't have to get mixed up with a lot of women shoppers at all!

Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

Year's First Maple Syrup Is Marketed in Vermont

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 28 (AP)—The first new maple syrup to arrive in the Brattleboro market this year has just been brought here and placed on sale at a local grocery store. It was made and delivered by William Brunnell of Guilford Center, who said the spring-like weather caused him to set 475 buckets on Feb. 15, followed by a second setting of 100 buckets.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Doh Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review.	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical programs	"Musical Rendezvous".	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner" ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous".	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch...	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	"Kidoodlers"; quartet .	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Dean Hudson's Orch....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Studio speaker	Carol Weymann, songs.	"Bonesmiths".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Organ and piano.....
7:45 Studio interview ..	Barry McKinley, songs	Melody and Rhythm....	dramatic sketch	Dance music .....
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish";	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch...	"The Wordcaster".....
8:15 dramatic sketch .	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos..	Studio speaker	"Down Memory Lane"...
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Margaret Speaks; chorus; orchestra	New Haven Symphony Orchestra concert	Message to motorists... Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:00 Theater: Sketch;	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Vibber McGee Company"; orchestra ..	New Haven Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:15 Bette Davis, Joel	Charles O'Connell, con-	Weather Service	Orchestra concert	Music of the Masters...
9:30 McCrea, in "Forsaking All Others"	ductor; Lauritz Melchior; speaker	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	New Haven Symphony Orchestra concert	Amateur Hour .....
9:45				Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet ...	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 "Brave New World";	National Radio Forum:	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody:	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:45 dramatic sketch .	Frances Perkins	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; 'Roundelay"	Yankee News Service...	tra; soloist	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fischer's Orch....	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch....	L. Noble's Orchestra..
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra ...	Rendesvous Rhythms ...

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock..	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Rhythm Romance"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm; orchestra ...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Musical Timetable .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news....
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists....	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"; sketch.	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge....	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence; organ..	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Dusty Rider" .....
11:15 Magazine of Air..	Musicale	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk.....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Recorded orchestra	Organ concert .....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commencement exer....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Revue; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather.....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday..	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob....	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	George and Juanita	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways" ...	Piano soloist	"Sweet Music" .....
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Rochester Civic Orches.	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience ...	Dean Dickens, songs...
2:00 Talk; music	tra concert	"Way Down East".....	N. E. Conservatory....	"Gems of Melody".....
2:15 "The O'Neills" ..	Education talk	"Way Down East".....	N. E. Conservatory....	"Gems of Melody".....
2:30 American School of	NBC Music Guild.....	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater
2:45 the Air	NBC Music Guild.....	Armchair Quartet	Music for the School..	Dramatization .....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Connecticut Colonials .	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 Dance music	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Connecticut Colonials	Harmony Twins .....
3:30 Voters' program ..	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Harmony Twins .....
3:45 Johnson's Choir ..	U. S. Marine Band.....	"The Guiding Light"...	Health talk	Sport reports .....
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch..	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:15 The Boston Hour..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders; orch..	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee; variety..	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 "Party"; music	Camp Fire Girls	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Doh Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Music; commentator ..	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
7:15 Hollywood news ..	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Charioteers; quartet ...	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	Network program	Dramatized news	John Stuart, songs....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"...
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Dramatization	"The Wordcaster".....
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Dramatization	Success stories .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch....	Music of the Masters...
8:45 Raye; orchestra ..	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch....	News commentator ....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine";	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	Jazz Nocturne	Variety Hour .....
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	Walter O'Keefe; Chas.	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Butterworth; Lanny	Detroit hockey game.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Orch.; guests ..	NBC Jamboree	Ross; soloists; orch.	Billie Lossen's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:30 Howard Phillips ..	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphonic Strings"	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:45 Four Clubmen	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie....	"Symphonic Strings"	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
11:30 Berrigan's Orch. ..	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Day's End"; reader;
11:45 Berrigan's Orch. ..	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	vocalists; organ .....

Short Wave Programs

For Tuesday, March 1

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Conchita Ascanio, singer. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

Moscow 7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"The Life of Offenbach," radio potpourri; "America Speaks," talks from the U. S. A. to the British Empire. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Tuesday Symphonies; "The Imperial Short Wave Center," talk. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; 25.2 m., 11.90 meg.

Boston—8 p. m.—Harvard University Series—"Great Astronomers." WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

London—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. 2LO, 31.4 m., 9.52 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72 meg.

Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—New Japanese Music. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Curling Grows in Popularity Though Little Known to Many

With skiing, skating, and snowshoeing the centers of attraction as the winter sports snowball rolls along, little, if anything, is heard about the ancient game of curling.

In fact, the average person knows practically nothing about the game. He might recollect that it's an old Scottish pastime played on the ice—but the chances are he hasn't the vaguest idea where to play, or how to play, or most important, why he should play at all.

He would in all probability be amazed to learn that curling enjoys the same popularity on this side of the Atlantic as it does in Scotland, the country credited with its development, and that there are more players here than there. He might also be surprised to hear that there are annual curling matches between various American clubs, as well as international matches between this country and Canada.

Why, then, hasn't curling kept pace with the rest of the rapidly expanding winter sports program?

The answer is that people just don't know about the game, and even if they did, there are few ponds which keep natural ice for any length of time, and few artificial ice rinks around the countryside to which they could go at a reasonable cost.

At least such were the reasons advanced by Ellery W. Rogers, chairman of the curling committee at The Country Club, the American curling stronghold located in Brookline.

Though the general public's information may be limited, there are more than 100 members of The Country Club who curl regularly and can spout the history of the game from the time James IV of Scotland first pushed a stone toward a tee back in the fifteenth century.

Not that the fifteenth century saw the birth of curling, for when and where it originated is not known. It is public record, however, that a Scot who visited the Orkney Islands in 1528 wrote in his report that the islands "contain many excellent stones for the game of curling."

According to Mr. Rogers, curling was played for more than three centuries with no one directing its destiny. Players formed rules and regulations to suit themselves and the size of their particular playing area until 1834.

In that year standardization of the sport was attempted by the Amateur Curling Club of Scotland, an organization which gave way in 1838 to the Grand Caledonian Curling Club. The "Grand" in the latter name was changed to "Royal" in 1842, following a visit to the club by Queen Victoria.

This same club is the highest authority on the sport today, with more than 1000 clubs throughout the world being affiliated with it.

Curling came across the Atlantic to Canada in the early 1800's and drifted down to the United States soon after 1820. The Royal Montreal Curling Club was organized in 1807, and the Grand National Curling Club of America in 1867.

Began in 1899

Along in 1899 curling began at The Country Club on natural ice. So much enthusiasm in the game was registered by members that 19 years ago a portion of the club stables was made over into an artificial ice rink, said to be one of the best in the country, where today 32 men can play on four rinks at one time.

Members play every day in the week, and on week-ends enjoy competitions for club championships. Sometimes there are matches with other clubs—from Utica, another outstanding curling center, Detroit and even from Minneapolis. The season extends from Thanksgiving until the first of April, making a perfect winter recreation for the golfer.

According to Mr. Rogers, curling is a game for men of all ages. Most games, he said, call for strength or exceptional skill. Curling, however, only calls for mastery of a knack of handling the stones, and nearly everyone can master it. Septuagenarians, therefore, can hold their own with the younger men, he said, and can continue their participation in competitive games. In fact, it often happens that some of the older members are among the best curlers.

Curling is much the same as bowling-on-the-green, although it is more closely allied to shuffle-board, in that discs, not balls, are used. Only materials needed are the stone, the ice, and a broom.

Most of the stones used by regular players are made of granite by a certain firm in Scotland, and sell for approximately $35 apiece in this country. Weighing not more than 44 pounds, they are usually rounded on the botton and fitted with a handle on top.

On Natural Ice

The ice can be natural, if continued cold weather guarantees a sufficient curling season. Otherwise indoor rinks are best, and cost, with The Country Club as an example, upwards of $25,000.

The playing area, or rink, is marked out on the ice, 42 yards long and 10 yards wide. Inside the rink, tees—fixed marks on the ice—are set 38 yards apart, and it is the purpose of the game to propel the stones from one end of the rink to the other, with each stone of one team lying nearest the tee counting a point for that team, similar to the manner in which quoits are counted.

Teams, also called rinks, are composed of four men, each of whom has two stones which he plays in turn. The rink is headed by a "skip," whose word is law. As each side has eight stones, it is possible by skillful playing to score eight points at each end of the rink. A game is usually determined by the playing of 14 or 17 ends, and totaling the scores.

The broom is used to sweep the ice, an action considered part of the curler's art. Use of the broom is governed by the rules of the game, and its importance lies in the fact that the progress of the stone is impeded by the ice-dust caused by the play before, or by snow.

If you should in the future undertake either to play the game or to watch a match, don't take the trouble to find out about it beforehand. Don't concern yourself with the old Scotch expressions peculiar to curling, such as "baugh ice" for rough ice; "broughs" for the circles around the tees; "gogsee" for the tee; "soop" for sweep; or "gie them breeks" for the action of sending a stone between two rival stones.

For with the passing of years, the game has become Americanized, and in this country at least, curlers wouldn't know what you were talking about.

Gordon A. Campbell

Exciting Moments in a Good Old Scottish Game

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the Brookline Country Club Curling Rink

Upper Left—H. W. Brown, T. Allen, and H. M. Briscoe, Jr., Sweeping to Advance the Stone. Upper Right—H. W. Brown Delivering a Stone. Lower Left—E. Parsons E. F. Leland, E. G. Hopkins, Ben Foss, M. C. Tuttle, Dr. G. S. C. Badger, Measuring to See Which of Two Close Stones Lies Nearest to the Tee. Lower Right—E. W. Rogers and T. Allen in the House Directing Their Shots

Around the Corner—

Snow White and a Snow Suit—It happened the other afternoon in the main nursery of the Keith Memorial Theater—otherwise known as the auditorium—where children of all ages are packing themselves in to see "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

A small infant—looking a little like an eighth dwarf, in its voluminous snow suit—with customary small infant curiosity wanted to find out just where the little men, the princess, the birds, the animals and the prince went to when the screen sailed out of sight for the stage show.

So it marched onto the stage with complete indifference to the ballet in progress just then, and stood unconcernedly while the dancers weaved their patterns. The premiere ballerina might be disconcerted, but not this young hopeful.

Cool in the midst of the general commotion, two uniformed attendants swooped down the aisles, seized the self-possessed investigator in a firm grip and carried it back to its place on the right side of the footlights.

Nautical Note—A new note in opera glasses was struck the other evening at Symphony Hall during the Boston Symphony concert conducted by Nadia Boulanger. High up in the second balcony, a young man facilitated his view of the proceedings with a long, mariner's telescope.

Here, we liked to think, art, adventure and commerce were in true unison. That telescope might have traveled to China in the days when Clippers brought rich cargoes to Boston. It might have sighted many a distant rock ledge, a reef, a lighthouse, a port entrance. And now it was bringing the stage of Symphony Hall nearer to the second balcony.

We didn't notice, during intermission, that Symphony officials had been upset by the matter.

Boring from Within—Ardent boycotters of Japanese goods have their troubles these days. There was the case of the American sawdust dog with the Japanese bark, for instance.

There was a comforting glow of duty well done about a certain comparatively new father as he carried the animal home. Before handing over the purchase price he had carefully located the "Made in U. S. A." label. He knew that in his small way, in distant Boston, he had helped to wield the international police stick of economic pressure against aggression.

It was a nice dog—perhaps so nice that it refused to stomach continued deception—refused to become the mouthpiece for a voice not its own. At any rate, after the first day or two, no amount of punching it in the ribs would squeeze out its accustomed bark.

The baby was distressed—the father sympathetic.

An operation was undertaken.

Deep in the stuffing—hiding from the light of day—was the silent barker. Plain to see was the stamp "Made in Japan."

Then again, there was the incident of the collection baskets.

A worker in the Boston League of Nations Union office is particularly intense in her determination to do her part in halting Japanese aggression by economic means. The United States may not belong to the League, but at least individual Americans can wield a restraining weapon against all agressors by attacking on the five-and-ten-cent-store front, she holds.

Armed with this resolve she went shopping for collection baskets for a Longwood Towers concert of the Mozart Choir Boys. Quickly she picked an article made in the inoffensive country of Poland. There was only one on the counter. She asked for more. They were brought from the stock room and wrapped up.

Later—taken out of the parcel for use—she had the harrowing experience of discovering the label "Made in Japan" on all the rest.

New $1,000,000 Addition Urged For Statehouse

(Continued from Page 9)

sion said it now costs $335,000 annually to maintain the present Statehouse quarters and added that a large amount of this expense would not be increased to maintain the additional wing.

The Commission added that many economies may be effected in maintenance and operation. As an example the Commission proposed "the possible use of floor scrubbing machinery as used in numerous other public buildings rather than the time honored custom of having scrub women on their hands and knees continuously going through the Statehouse." At the present time 54 scrub women, receiving $950 each annually, constitute the scrubbing force at the Statehouse.

Governor Hurley immediately opposed the Commission's proposal to substitute machines for scrubwomen in the Statehouse, declaring, "I see no reason why this proposal should be put into effect. These women are as fine a group of conscientious workers as I have come in contact with. To their removal after years of hard and thorough work I am absolutely opposed."

The new wing proposal recalled to many persons in Boston the $5,500,000 remodelling plan proposed by Ralph Adams Cram, Boston architect, in 1929 just before Massachusetts celebrated the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The same plan was resubmitted to Governor Curley in 1935 during the controversy over the Curley proposal for an eight-story addition.

The Cram plan called for remodelling of the present Statehouse wings, extension of the present marble wings to the rear and the erection of an annex building with a beautiful inner court to replace the yellow-brick extension in the rear of the Statehouse, which Mr. Cram called a "yellow dog" extension.

Crippled Craft Nearing Boston

Logging about 100 miles a day, the disabled American freighter Azalea City is slowly approaching Boston at the end of a tow line from the tug Relief. The vessels now are about 725 miles east of Boston according to a radio report received from the coast guard cutter Chelan which is convoying the boat into port.

The Azalea City has been drifting for 10 days and probably will reach here at the end of the week. She will receive a new propeller and will have a new tail shaft fitted upon arrival.

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Foxboro, "city workers are going to be left out on a limb as far as transportation facilities are concerned" if the proposed discontinuance of all trains there is effected. The East Foxboro station is on the New Haven's main line, and the only expense to the railroad is the stopping of the trains, he said.

Summer in Pier Winter Outside;

While the wind howled and the snow drove against the windows of the piershed down at Commonwealth Pier today, inside the shed, in direct contrast, was found a touch of summer. A large display of straw hats of varied colors, sombreros for souvenirs, and baskets were among the goods which landed here this morning from the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships.

The ship disembarked 96 of the 108 passengers here from British Guiana, various islands of the British West Indies, and Bermuda. It docked at Commonwealth Pier and sailed later for St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Some of the passengers from the Lady Drake included Mr. and Mrs. Thedore E. Brown of Milton; Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Burage of Boston; and Prof. and Mrs. Yandell Henderson of Yale University.

Snowfall Heavy In Past Nine Days

More snow has fallen in the last nine days than during the entire winter of 1937-38, Weather Bureau meteorologists revealed today as a light snowstorm continued to increase the margin. Since Feb. 20, nearly 10 inches of snow have covered the ground, whereas only slightly more than nine inches fell all last winter. The total so far, since last November is 44.2 inches.

A rapid temperature drop from 33 degrees at 7:30 a. m. to 17 degrees at 11 o'clock sent 100 men and 80 sand trucks out on Boston streets to offset the skidding dangers. William T. Morrissey, Division Engineer in charge of snow removal for the Public Works Department, said today that Boston's streets are more slippery than he has seen for many years.

The Weather Bureau today issued its regular monthly review. The compilation of figures showed that: the average temperature for February was 31 degrees, two degrees above normal; the lowest temperature was 10 degres on February 11; the mercury's high point was 53 on February 7.

Light snow was forecast for the remainder of the day, ending late this afternoon followed by fair and cooler weather tonight with lowest temperatures between 12 and 15 degrees. Tomorrow is expected to be fair with slowly rising temperatures.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Normandie	Mar. 2	Southampton	Mar. 7	Mar. 1 8 pm	Mar. 2 7 am
&Berengaria	Mar. 2	Cherbourg	Mar. 8	Mar. 1 8 pm	Mar. 2 7 am
‡Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 2	Cobh	Mar. 9	Mar. 1 8 pm	Mar. 2 8 am
‡Conte Di Savoia	Mar. 2	Gibraltar	Mar. 8	Mar. 2 1 pm	Mar. 3 8 pm
†Caledonia (Bos)	Mar. 5	Cobh	Mar. 13	Mar. 5 9:00 am	Mar. 4 7:00 pm
¶Amer. Merchant	Mar. 4	Plymouth	Mar. 13	Mar. 3 8:00 pm	Mar. 4 12:00 noon

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Mar. 7	Mar 3 4:00 pm	Mar. 2 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Mar. 15	Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Mar. 16	Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 22	Mar. 17 4:00 pm	Mar. 17 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 24	Mar. 19 4:00 pm	Mar. 19 7:30 pm

*Except Ireland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. &Special address for Europe only. ‡Ireland only. †Ireland, North Ireland, and Scotland only. ¶Except France and Italy.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 13 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day 1,161,230
1938 volume to date 28,169,225
1937 volume to date 108,931,036

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The stock market loafed into a decline today that set many leaders back fractions to 3 or more points.

There were intermittent support periods, but these generally lacked vigor. With the ticker tape barely moving, extreme losses were shaded in many instances near the fourth hour. Transfers were around 550,000 shares.

Brokers attributed renewed timidity of speculative forces mainly to the desire for more confirmation of a seasonal upturn in business and more definite indications of the direction Congress would take on the much-disputed tax laws.

In addition some observers were of the opinion European political clouds were far from having been swept away and that further reassurance from this source would be necessary to attract any weighty market support.

Steels, Motors Lower

Steels, motors, coppers, farm implements, rubbers and miscellaneous issues were prominent among the laggards.

Conspicuous on the downside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, J. I. Case, Oliver Farm, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Seaboard Oil, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, Allis Chalmers, Union Carbide and General Electric.

Coppers lacked climbing vitality notwithstanding an advance in the price of the export staple.

Carriers generally held losses to small amounts, although some disappointment was exhibited by shareholders over the delay of the Interstate Commerce Commission in handing down its rate ruling..

The financial district was interested, but not to any great buying extent, in announcement of the automobile manufacturers association of a co-ordinated drive by the industry, beginning in a few days, to deplete the large stocks of used cars now cluttering the floors of dealers throughout the country.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market slipped to lower levels today with secondary rails generally leading the downward movement.

A few utilities held out against the decline. The foreign dollar list was mixed but on the weak side. U. S. Treasuries were irregular with losses of 1-32 to 5-32 predominating.

Declines of two points or more were made by Cotton Belt 5s, Southern Pacific 3½s, Chicago & Erie 5s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 5s, Louisville & Nashville 3s, Morris & Essex 5s, New York Central 3¼s and General Steel Castings 5½s.

Poland 6s were up more than 2 points; Costa Rica 7s down more than 2. Japan 6½s and Cuba 5½s gained fractionally.

Remington Rand 4¼s were up slightly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Early losses broadened on the curb exchange today with metal and oil shares leading the retreat.

Aluminum Co. dropped over 2 points and declines of 1 or more were registered by Newmont Mining. Gulf Oil, Aluminum Ltd., Humble Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Smaller losers included Northern States Power "A," Detroit Steel Products, International Petroleum, Creole Petroleum and American Cyanamid.

Fractionally higher were Niagara Hudson Power, Pioneer Gold and Lake Shore. Pennsylvania Salt jumped over 3 points on moderate turnover.

Service Sees False Start In Stock Market Advance

The advance in stock prices since the Feb. 3 low is regarded by Poor's Investment Advisory Service as either a false start which will be corrected shortly or the result of informed opinion that a revival of corporate earning power may be expected soon.

"We adhere," states the service, "to the first view, believing that many stocks are still high in relation to near-term earning prospects, and that the market has not been sufficiently liquidated. Until there is a clear indication of higher corporate income sufficient to support the prevailing price structure, caution is advised."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Oil and mining shares displayed an easier tendency at the close of today's stock market in which trading was extremely small. Chemical and distilling issues were slightly in good demand and sold slightly higher, and the giltedged division and home rails held firm. Coppers reacted after early strength and transatlantic issues were quiet but mixed.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a firm tone although quotations were below Friday's final. International securities were heavy, Suez Canal losing 175 francs and Royal Dutch 55. Rentes were down 10 to 35 centimes and industrials were fractionally lower.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed at the low for day, off ⅝d to ¾d net. The market sold lower on the sharp decrease for cash grain and large world shipments. Cotton futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower March liquidation was absorbed by trade calling and fluctuations were narrow on account of the holiday in Bombay.

White Motor Sales Increase

CLEVELAND (AP)—President Robert F. Black of the White Motor Company reported an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in net sales in 1937 over the preceding year. Sales for 1937 totaled $30,884,564 compared with $28,769,875 in 1936, he said. Net profits were $65,854 after depreciation charges and federal taxes, Mr. Black's report to stockholders said.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	39½	39½	39½	
52	36	Acme Stl (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅝	8½	Adams Exp (.60g)	8	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	4	21½	21½	21½	Feb 24
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2	2	2	Feb 25
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	7	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	—1½
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.80a)	20	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	7	1½	1⅝	1½	
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	16	14	14	Feb 24
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf130ww	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅝
17⅞	12	Alleghany pf140ww	5	14	14	14	Feb 25
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	16	16	16	Feb 24
21¾	15⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	17¼	16⅝	16½	— ⅜
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb 25
176½	154	Al Chem & Dye (8)	4	170	168	168	—3
9¾	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb 23
14⅝	11	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13¼	13	13¼	Feb 25
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	16	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	49	49	49	— ½
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	18	45½	44	44¾	— ¼
15⅝	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb 25
3⅝	2¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	3⅜	3⅜	
24	18¼	Amal Leath pf	1	19	19	19	Feb 18
17½	8⅞	Amerada Corp (2)	2	71	70½	70½	Feb 26
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (3¾g)	1	62	62	62	—1
18⅝	11	Am Bk Note (⅝e)	2	14½	14½	14½	
42⅜	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe (3.40g)	7	40	40	40	Feb 25
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	89¾	89½	89¾	— ¼
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Feb 21
27⅛	19½	Am Car&Fdy (¼g)	5	24½	23¾	24½	— ½
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	46	44	46	Feb 25
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¾e)	7	15⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
100½	80½	Am Ch&Ctl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
103	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Feb 25
11⅛	8	Am Colortype	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb 26
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (1½g)	3	13¼	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	13¼	Am Crystal S (1⅛e)	16	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
4¾	3½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	4	4	4	Feb 26
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
19¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 26
25¼	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	2	24	23½	23½	—1½
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	10¾	10	10	Feb 26
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	Feb 24
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	21	21	21	Feb 24
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
2⅛	1⅝	Am Ice	2	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1¼
7⅞	5⅝	Am International	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb 28
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	17	22⅞	21¾	22⅜	— ⅛
74½	56	Am Locom pf (2g)	3	64½	63¼	64½	
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.30e)	1	13¼	13¼	13½	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 25
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	6	34¾	33¼	33½	—1¼
72¾	63½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
1⅞	1	Am Pow & Lt	8	5⅜	5	5¼	— ⅛
40½	28	Am P & L 88pf (1⅞k)	8	33½	31½	31⅝	—2
33	22	Am P&L$3pf(.93¾k)	3	27¼	27	27½	—1⅛
14¼	11⅜	Am Rad&St S (.60)	31	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	14	20¼	20	20½	
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	3	74⅞	74	74	— ⅜
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
56¾	44⅛	Am Sm&R (¾e)	52	51½	49⅞	50½	—1¾
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	125¼	125¼	125¼	+1
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	
34¾	22⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	21	30½	29¼	29¾	— ½
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
31⅛	26	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
112⅜	104½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅞
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	*1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	138¾	135¼	137	—2
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	64¾	64	64¾	Feb 25
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	3	67	67	67	+ ⅛
139⅝	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139½	139½	139½	Feb 26
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅜
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	18	10½	9½	9⅝	— ¼
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Feb 21
5¾	4	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	— ¼
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	2	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	138	32½	32⅛	32¾	—1⅛
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.80a)	1	18	18	18	Feb 25
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
3½	3⅛	A P W Paper	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 24
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	29	29	29	Feb 26
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	+ ⅛
6⅞	5⅛	Armour Ill	84	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
72	45	Arm Ill pr pf	15	46	44	46	+1
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30½	Armstrong Crk (⅛e)	5	34½	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	7	7¼	7	7⅛	Feb 25
5½	3¼	Arnhoom Corp	12	4½	4⅜	4½	Feb 25
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	5	83½	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb 26
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	28	39⅛	37½	38¼	— ⅛
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	66	66	66	— ¼
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	25¼	24¾	25¼	
7¾	5⅜	Atl G & W Indies	3	7	6¾	6¾	Feb 25
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 25
23¾	20	Atl Refining (1)	19	23⅜	23¼	23½	
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Feb 24
9⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40¾	41	Feb 25
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	2	47	47	47	Feb 26
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	/
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅜
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 26
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	

B

10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
10⅞	7⅜	Balt & Ohio	22	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	12	12	12	— ½
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	Feb 26
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	2	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	9	9	9	Feb 26
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	26	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103½	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	7⅛	Belding-Hem (½e)	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18¾	16⅜	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
40	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	40½	39	39	—1
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	76	58⅞	57¼	58	—1⅜
16⅛	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	94	94	94	
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	3	24½	24	24½	Feb 26
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	1	13⅜	13¾	13¾	
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
33½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	23	30⅜	29½	30	— ⅝
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	27½	27½	27½	Feb 24
13⅞	12	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	9	18¼	18	18¼	
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	18	25¼	24½	24⅝	— ¼
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (⅛e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 25
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	9	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (⅜e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Feb 24
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	30⅜	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
13⅜	8⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	31	31	31	
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ½
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
26	18½	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	12	30¾	29½	30	— ⅝
9½	7	Buring Mills (1)	3	9¼	9	9	— ¼
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.30e)	6	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ½
3	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11	8	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8⅝	6⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	Feb 24
4⅝	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 26
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19⅝	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	3	19½	18½	18½	— ⅝

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1¼g)	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
49¼	49¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb 25
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 26
10¼	6¼	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	8	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	6	14½	14	14	— ¾
19⅜	13½	Can Dry G Ale	26	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅜
8½	6¾	Canad Pacific	15	7⅞	7	7	— ⅜
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	36	36	36	Feb 23
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (⅛g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	17	17	17	— ½
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (4g)	7	92	91	91	—2
34½	30¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	5	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
102¼	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ½
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	4	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅜
38	26	Cent Aguirre (3.36g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	9½	Cent Hud R R N J	1	11	11	11	Feb 23
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 25
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.15e)	4	4½	4	4	— ⅛
46½	38½	Cerro de Pas (1a)	10	41¾	39½	41½	— ½
8¾	6	Certain-teed Prod	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 26
30½	27	Champ Pap'd (¼e)	2	28	28	28	— ⅝
13½	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38⅛	31¼	Ches & Ohio (1⅛e)	18	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 26
48½	37¼	Ches Corp (3)	17	46¼	45¾	45⅞	+ ¼
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 23
3⅜	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
2¼	1	Chi & N West	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Feb 25
1¼	⅛	Chi Crt West	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 26
5⅜	3	Chi Crt W pf	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 25
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½e)	8	13	13	13	— ¼
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	14	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Feb 26
1¼	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¾	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 18
15¾	9¼	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16⅜	13⅜	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ½
8⅜	2¾	Childs Co	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
63½	48¾	Chrysler Corp	99	58½	57	57¾	—1½
13⅜	11½	City Ice & Fuel (3)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
3¾	3⅜	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb 25
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
28½	19¾	Cler Graph B (2.80g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
41	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	4	39¾	39	39	—1½
15½	13⅜	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
125	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	— ⅞
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	8	58½	58½	58½	Feb 18
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	13	10½	9¾	9¾	— ¼
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm -P pf (6)	3	91¾	91½	91¾	Feb 25
27⅞	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
22¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	1	19	19	19	
21¾	17¼	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	*1	18⅜	18½	18½	Feb 25
8¾	6¾	Colum Gas(.48g)	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
79	66	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ½
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vte (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 26
33	30	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	33	33	33	Feb 23
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	1	70	70	70	— ⅞
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4)	3	36	35⅞	36	
88	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	43¾	42¼	42¾	+ ½
96¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 21
10	7⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	3	8½	8½	8½	
2	1½	Comwith & South	46	1½	1½	1½	
97	93¾	Com&South pf(1½k)	7	86	35	35	—1½
27⅝	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	4	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Conde Nast (.50)	2	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¾e)	*1	23	23	23	+ ¼
8	7⅛	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7½	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 23
19½	13⅝	Consol Airer (½g)	8	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 24
25½	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	14	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ¾
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	3	92½	92½	92½	
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Feb 24
6¾	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	2	6⅛	5½	5½	Feb 19
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	26	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
101⅝	101⅛	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	7	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
5	1⅞	Cont Bak B	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	85	85	85	Feb 25
45¾	38½	Copt Can (½e)	10	43½	43	43	— ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	Feb 25
9¾	7½	Cont Diam Fib	2	8	7¾	7¾	Feb 26
34¾	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 26
34¾	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	14	32⅜	32½	32½	— ¼
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	14	13⅜	14	Feb 25
65½	58⅝	Corn Products (3)	6	64⅞	63¾	64⅜	
166¼	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	164¾	164	164	Feb 24
3¾	3¼	Coty Inc (.10g)	3	4	4	4	Feb 25
29¼	19	Crane Co (1g)	12	28	26¾	27¾	— ½
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	94	94	94	Feb 24
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
10½	8	Crosley Radio	1	8½	8	8	Feb 25
39⅞	31½	Crown Cork&S(½e)	6	38	34¼	34¾	—1⅝
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Business and Industry

Some Signs Business Decline Has Leveled Off, Says Review

Commerce and Finance

Motor Concerns Start Drive To Sell Used Cars

DETROIT (AP)—A $1,250,000 advertising and promotional campaign designed to start a volume movement of the accumulation of second hand automobiles now in dealers' hands was announced by Alvan Macauley, speaking for the motorcar industry and its 46,000 dealers.

Mr. Macauley is president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, whose membership includes every automobile and truck manufacturer excepting the Ford Motor Co. The Ford Company, however, has joined in the current move to stimulate large-scale disposal of used car stocks, making the effort the first co-operative undertaking in which all American automobile manufacturers have taken part.

Designating the period of March 5 to 12 as "National Used Car Exchange Week," the automobile manufacturers plan to spend the $1,250,000 in newspaper, radio and billboard advertising of used car values and the plan of exchanging mechanically obsolete cars for "newer" used vehicles.

Estimates of the number of used cars now in dealers' hands range as high as 800,000, although there has been a noticeable easing of the jam during the last few weeks. Mr. Macauley and other leading manufacturers have asserted that until the used car accumulation can be reduced it would be impossible for dealers to handle a normal volume of new car business.

Besides reducing used car stocks, which the manufacturers assert would be reflected almost immediately in a substantial increase in factory activity and employment, the drive is expected to aid in eliminating many obsolete and unsafe vehicles now in operation. Eleven million cars seven years old or older are licensed for operation throughout the country, Mr. Macauley said. In addition to lacking modern safety equipment, many of these units, he added, are costly to operate.

The advertising campaign will urge replacement of these cars with reconditioned used vehicles, with little or no initial investment beyond the turning in of the buyer's present car. A sharp reduction in the amount of dealer capital tied up in to the scrap heap of many obsolete used cars, as well as the consignment and unsafe vehicles, is expected by the manufacturers to result.

Agencies handling the campaign say that approximately two-thirds of the advertising budget will be spent in newspapers.

Members' Trading 19.54P.C. of Dealings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Round lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members in the week ended Jan. 29 were 19.54 per cent of all exchange dealings, the Securities Commission reported.

Total round-lot volume for the week ended Jan. 29 on the stock exchange was 5,977,810 shares, or 8.3 per cent larger than the volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot transactions of members initiated on the floor were 6.19 per cent of total exchange dealings while the amount initiated off the floor was 3.87 per cent. Round-lot transactions of specialists were 9.48 per cent of all exchange volume.

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World Sugar Output, Use Hit New Highs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

World production and consumption of sugar for the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1938, are estimated at new records, according to B. W. Dyer & Co. Production is placed at 29,399,000 tons compared with 28,298,000 tons produced during the record year 1936-37, or an increase of 1,101,000 tons.

Consumption is estimated at 28,842,000 tons, an increase of 354,000 tons, or 1.2 per cent compared with the record 1936-37 crop.

An increase in stocks of 557,000 tons over the previous year for the period ending Aug. 31, 1938, is now indicated. This will be the first stock increase since Aug. 31, 1931. The relation of final stocks to annual consumption is calculated at 33.8 per cent.

Chesapeake Corp. To Sell Preferred Holdings of C. & O.

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Chesapeake Corp., intermediate holding company in the old Van Sweringen railroad system, have authorized the sale of 60,490 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway preferred stock, series A, which the corporation received in 1936 as a dividend, it was learned.

The sale of this stock will be arranged privately and will probably be offered to eastern institutions. It was expected that the sale would bring around $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Chesapeake directors, it was reported, are considering investing the proceeds in Chesapeake & Ohio common stocks at the present market levels, thereby increasing the corporation's equity in C & O common.

In a move apparently designed to facilitate the absorption of Chesapeake Corp., by Alleghany Corp., the top-holding company in the system, Chesapeake directors were believed in financial quarters to be considering the elimination of the corporation's earned surplus, now around $7,000,000. If carried out, this would probably be done with a dividend in C & O common stock. At present market prices, this would require around 200,000 common shares of C & O, paid out on the basis of 1/9 of a share of railway common for each share of Chesapeake Corp.

With Alleghany Corp. owning more than 70 per cent of Chesapeake Corp., comparatively little C & O stock would be lost to minority stockholders by such a disbursement, it was pointed out.

The elimination of the earned surplus would simplify the capital structure of Chesapeake Corp., either for its eventual dissolution or merger with Alleghany, Wall Street circles said.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-ninth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Items Exempt From Tax

Certain items are specifically exempt from the income tax and need not be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income. Among such items are the proceeds from life insurance policies paid by reason of the death of the insured. Amounts received (other than amounts paid by reason of the death of the insured and interest payments on such amounts and other than amounts received as annuities) under a life insurance or endowment contract, which are less than or exactly equal to the premiums or consideration paid therefor, are exempt from Federal income tax. Any excess received over the consideration paid is taxable. Amounts received as an annuity under an annuity or endowment contract shall be included in gross income; except that each year the excess of the amount received over 3 per cent of the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity is tax-free until the aggregate of such sums excluded from gross income for the taxable year 1937 and prior years equals the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity. There are also exempt from tax amounts received by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance; interest on obligations of the District of Columbia, any Territory, State, county, or municipality; interest on certain bonds issued by the United States Government or its possessions, and on Federal farm-loan bonds; amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injury or sickness, and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness.

Pensions and compensation received by veterans from the United States are exempt; and pensions received from the United States by the family of a veteran for services rendered by the veteran to the United States in time of war are exempt, as gifts.

There is also exempt from Federal income tax the rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation. Other items excluded from gross income are alimony and city jury fees.

Investment Company Stocks Up

NEW YORK—Investment company common stock prices advanced last week, according to the averages compiled by Distributors Group, Inc. The average for the common stock for 10 leading management companies influenced by the leverage factor stood at 11.11 at the close of Feb. 25, compared with 10.38 on Feb. 18. The average of five mutual type investment funds closed at 11.09 on Feb. 25, compared with 10.68 on Feb. 18.

Industrial Output In January Drops Slightly Under '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of January industrial production averaged slightly lower than in the final month of 1937, on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The review points out that, in view of the fact that activity since the beginning of December has declined only slightly, it may be said that business has at least temporarily leveled-off. On the other hand, there has been no evidence of an early revival of significant proportions.

Building Awards Rise

In the field of domestic production, the most pronounced declines during January, on a seasonally adjusted basis, occurred in automobiles, non-residential building, pig iron, bituminous coal, zinc, and newsprint. Total building awards advanced, on a seasonally adjusted basis, for the third consecutive month, and a moderate rise occurred in steel output.

Automobile production continued to recede more than seasonally during January, with estimated output at 223,100 units. According to data now available, it appears likely that the February total will not exceed 210,000 cars and trucks, which would represent about the usual seasonal change from January to February.

Steel ingot production, seasonally adjusted, advanced 9.5 per cent during January. The weekly operating rate for the month was 29.1 per cent, which compares with the rate of 31 per cent for the week ended February 19. Pig iron production registered a 5.8 per cent decline during January, after allowance for seasonal factors.

Total construction in 37 eastern states according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, amounted to $195 million compared with $209 million in December, and $243 million in January of last year. The most pronounced losses for the month occurred in residential and non-residential activity. Both public utility and public works projects advanced sharply, in comparison with December and January, 1937.

Bituminous coal production, seasonally adjusted, declined sharply, showing a loss of 22.4 per cent, compared with December. Electric power production was reduced 2.1 per cent during the month. Crude petroleum output declined 1.5 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Domestic zinc production decreased 6 per cent from that of the preceding month, but zinc stocks showed a gain of 33 per cent over December, 1937, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Copper stocks reached the highest total since February, 1935, while production increased 17 per cent during January.

Cotton Consumption

Cotton consumption by domestic mills totaled 434,740 bales of lint in January, compared with 433,058 during December, and 678,786 in January of last year. This represented the lowest level, on a seasonally adjusted basis, since June, 1935.

Newsprint production in North America fell to the lowest point since April, 1935.

In January, machine tool orders declined sharply from both foreign and domestic sources. Domestic orders were the lowest since February, 1935. Foreign orders were the lowest since February, 1935. Foreign orders still remained higher than the average for the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive.

Domestic retail trade again declined moderately during January. Department store sales increased slightly over the December level, on a seasonally adjusted basis, but substantial losses were sustained in rural retail and variety store sales.

Bond Maturities Total $22,237,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during March will total $22,237,500 according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 63, of which 9 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

March 1

Atlantic City Elec. Co. 1st 5s	$1,823,000
43 Exch. Place Bldg. (N. Y.) 1st 6s	1,479,500
Galveston Term. Ry. Co. 1st 6s	1,072,000
Hearst Mag., Inc., Serial Deb. 6s	1,000,000
Land Development Corp. 1st 6s	1,429,500
Nassau Land Bank 1st S. F. Notes, 6½ per cent	1,227,000
N. Y. & Erie RR. Co. 3d Ext. 4½s	4,618,000
Pa. RR. Co. Gen. Eq. Tr. "A" 5s	2,100,000
Rochester & Lake Ontario Water 1st 5s	1,568,000

February maturities amounted to $16,922,000 and the 69 issues and portions of issues falling due in April total $15,012,300.

Mesta Machine Earnings At Record High in 1937

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Mesta Machine Co., reported 1937 net earnings of $4,668,029, after all charges, equivalent to $4.67 per share. Earnings for 1936 were $4,266,964, or $4.28 per share.

The 1937 revenue is the largest in the history of the company, which manufactures rolling mills, and other heavy equipment for the steel industry, as well as miscellaneous steel products.

"Considering the volume of business carried over from last year," said President Lorenz Iversen, "and the amount of miscellaneous orders currently being received, I believe 1938 will be a satisfactory year."

U. S. Gold, Silver Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports in the week ended February 18 totaled $1,250,380. About half of the shipments came from the Philippine Islands. Silver imports aggregated $1,894,671, nearly all coming from Mexico and Canada. Exports of both metals were negligible.

Dutch Gov't Airplane Order

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Government has placed with two Dutch factories an order for construction of 18 large flying boats on behalf of Dutch-Indian defense.

Further Decline in Business Recorded by Monitor Index

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recorded a further decline in the week ended Feb. 19, although the rate of decrease showed a slackening over that of recent weeks. On Feb. 19 the index registered 82.8 (prel.), the lowest point of the current decline and approximately the level of mid-October, 1931. This compares with 83.0 on Feb. 12 and 100.8 on Feb. 20, 1937.

Declines were recorded for the adjusted indexes of both miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City. For electric power production, the third component of the index, a moderate increase in the reported figures more than offset adjustments for a seasonal decline and an increase in trend. As a result the adjusted index showed a fairly substantial gain.

The upturn in the total production of electricity for the week was the first gain in the series since the first week in January. The steady decline in output in recent weeks had carried the total in the week ended Feb. 12 to the lowest level, with the exception of the holiday week ended January 1, 1938, since the summer of 1936.

Miscellaneous carloadings, on the other hand, dropped off again contraseasonally following an upturn in the preceding two weeks, and the adjusted index hit the lowest level since the latter part of August, 1935.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 19* 1938	Feb. 12 1938	Feb. 20 1937
Bk debits outside NYC	78.2	78.6	95.0
Eelc power production	89.7	89.0	99.8
Misc carloadings	73.4	75.2	108.7

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

The stock market last week continued the rise that began February 4. This rise has taken longer and (so far) gained less than the previous rallies of late November and early January, but now at around the 132 level on the Dow-Jones industrial index it is within striking distance of the January 11 high of 134½, and it has passed the December 21 high of 130. What this means if anything nobody seems to know.

Chart-readers are holding their breath to see if the index will go through 135. Even if it does, however, they aren't agreed whether it is then "bound to" go up to some much higher notch or merely trifle around 140 and then plunge. In fact there has been for some weeks a pretty general agreement in the Street on the curious opinion that the near-term prospect for the market is good and the longer-term prospect is bad. Pin down one of the bulls in this market and he will admit that even if the index hits 150 it might like as not drop from there down to 100. Hardly anywhere is there any faith in the permanency of this rise. Everybody who has bought stocks in the last fortnight seems to have their fingers crossed.

Nor was the news interpretation of last week's rise impressing. The largest gains during the week were scored the morning after Washington's Birthday, when European markets had risen the previous day on the resignation of Anthony Eden. Substantial European buying was reported here but it need not have been very substantial to put up this thin market.

The inflation talk of the previous week was not heard so frequently, but there was some talk that the inventory problem might be clearing up unbeknownst to the public. The figures cited were unimpressive. It was also said that Congress is having a change of heart, allegedly shown in the further committee liberalization of the tax bill which comes to the floor of the House Wednesday. In general, the news shoring under the market was poor.

Rail News Depressing

On the other hand it certainly did well to held up in the face of the business news. Steel operations stuck around 30 per cent in the narrow range of the last six weeks, neither making their usual seasonal rise nor reflecting any new business brought in by continuance of present prices through the second quarter. Operations will have to jump soon or they will not average 35 per cent for the first quarter.

The railroad news was similarly depressing. It had been hoped that January rail net operating income would make a more favorable comparison with a year previous than had the December figures, because last January the emergency surcharges had been cut off. Preliminary figures, however, show that the first 32 roads reporting were down 74 per cent from January, 1937, while final December figures were down only about 65 per cent. Moreover some February figures now available indicate even worse comparisons to come. In the first half of this month Pennsylvania Railroad carloadings were down about 30 per cent from last year and gross revenues down 26.6 per cent. This sort of news tended to offset the expectation of an I. C. C. rate decision at any time now. Chairman Splawn was the originator of the idea of the coming White House rail conference, out of which little is here expected. However, rumors about the thoughts of the I. C. C. are not worth much for the Commission is almost leakproof on advance news. Brokers here seem to think Jesse Jones was pretty right when he guessed the Commission would give the roads about 10 per cent of the 15 per cent increase asked for. The Commission is expected to order a pooling of revenues from any bituminous coal increase granted.

Dividends Cut or Omitted

The Chrysler dividend omission was an ill omen, though the Street is pretty much resigned to the current "equal and opposite reaction" from the heavy payments of 1936 and 1937. Most people, however, had expected 25 or 50 cents. Last payment was $1.50, and the company has paid $22.00 and earned $25.91 in the last two years. This was the first dividend omission except for the first and second quarter of 1933 since dividends were inaugurated in 1926. Practically every other company which took dividend action last week either omitted or reduced.

Utilities were quiet and firm for the week. A Supreme Court decision on the Bond & Share case is expected possibly today or next Monday. The registration of United Light & Power, Engineers' Public Service, and Cities Service power subsidiaries had little market influence. The SEC is expected to win its case and the companies to come in, for the gentleman's agreement by which they still use the mails, etc., expires with a final Court decision.

Bonds continued upward with the stock market, both in the high-grade and the second-grade groups. There were no corporate bond offerings, nor is much in sight. Income tax receipts for February to the 25th were still below last year, totaling $48,000,000 against $49,000,000. Some people are now expecting a Treasury note offering of 3-year 1⅛s, 4-year 1¼s or 5-year 1½s.

New Haven Revenues Off 13.3 P. C. From Year Ago

Gross revenues of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for January, 1938, totaled $5,811,851, a decrease of $895,059 or 13.3 per cent compared with the previous year. Freight revenues decreased $995,668 or 25.8 per cent, and were the lowest for any January since 1918, excepting January, 1933. Passenger revenue increased $181,011 or 8.5 per cent.

Total operating expenses increased $29,926 or 0.6 per cent over the previous year, due entirely to wage increases and increased cost of snow removal, which latter expense was negligible last year.

The deficit after charges for January, 1938, was $1,173,409, as compared with a deficit of $208,603 for January, 1937.

Roberts & Oake's Packing Plant Sold to Swift & Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—Officials of Roberts & Oake, Inc., announced the sale of the firm's meat packing plant at Marshalltown, Iowa, to Swift & Co.

A spokesman for the Swift Company said the plant would continue in operation and provide a cash market for livestock.

Roberts & Oake, Inc., announced their Chicago plant would be expanded.

Canadian Road Orders Cars

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian National Railways have placed a $7,000,000 order for 2,000 steel-sheathed box cars, it was announced. The cars, for spring delivery, will be built by Eastern Car Company of Trenton, N. S., National Steel Car Corporation of Hamilton, Ont., and Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Montreal.

Perceives Growth Of Unity Between U.S. and Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Slow, but steady progress in the movement to achieve closer unity between the United States and Great Britain through providing Englishmen with as comprehensive knowledge of the New World as Americans possess of British affairs was reported by Sir Josiah Stamp, chairman of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and a director of the Bank of England, in the Fourth Jonathan Peterson Foundation lecture at Town Hall here today.

"Out of the 16 universities in the United Kingdom, seven in whole or part offer some aspect of American history in an honor course," Sir Josiah said. Similar progress in the field of literature was cause for hope, he added, that eventually the average Englishman would be as responsive to Huckleberry Finn or Moby Dick as Americans are to the leading character of Dickens, Galsworthy and Walpole.

Ignorance Hurts Relations

Lack of mutual understanding—a condition aggravated by inaccurately written historical works and indifference—was a major obstacle to improvement in Anglo-American relations which Sir Josiah hoped would be broken down by education and travel. British subjects, in particular, he stressed, had underestimated the value of a knowledge of American affairs.

"Insufficient knowledge, which may mean a lack of sympathy, needs to be remedied in such a way that the average well educated man shall not be limited to the Revolution, the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln," he continued. "How many Englishmen know more of Jefferson than his name, or even know the name of Calhoun, that great fighter for state rights? It is not the weakness in specialized knowledge, but the vast ignorance of elementary information which is so painful."

Sir Josiah praised the work of the English-Speaking Union, the George Watson Foundation, the Institute of Historical Research in London, the Society for Research in Education, the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment and the Committee of Associates for Anglo-American Understanding as leading to vastly improved relations between Great Britain and the United States.

"When the educational program is effectively widened, the work of other media, including the press and the cinema, will be welcomed," he said. "The average newspaper, instead of confining its information from the other side to stories of divorce, crime and gangsterdom, or the emotional aspects of politics, will carry a regular column of news.

Travel as Friendship Builder

"The cinema may become the medium of the real and every-day as well as of the unreal and heightened romantic. Broadcasting, confined now to a relatively few occasions, may be acceptable in regular series."

Advantages of travel in building international friendships were stressed by Sir Josiah, who voiced hope of cheaper trans-Atlantic passages so that thousands of visitors might be exchanged for hundreds now traveling in America and the British Isles.

"Personal contacts through travel are at present confined too much to the few and too greatly concerned with mere sightseeing," he continued. "We do not necessarily have better relations because we exchange gazes at the Woolworth Building and the Capitol with the Tower and Big Ben, nor Buckingham Palace for the White House, nor even Mount Vernon for Shakespeare's home," he said.

Fundamental in the whole program, however, is the problem of arousing interest and getting correct ideas established through education, he held.

"Our relations cannot but be made more comprehending and friendly feelings strengthened if we study each others record of trial and endeavor," he continued. Illusions cherished by the two nations about one another would be destroyed. The efforts of those people in the United States who try to damage Great Britain by false history would be neutralized."

Sir Josiah is to be the guest of honor tonight at a dinner sponsored by the Economic Club of New York at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

HAMILTON, Ont. (CP)—Sir Josiah Stamp, noted British economist, told a special convocation at McMaster University that Soviet Russia's potential gold production was one of the "clouds the size of a man's hand" that might influence economic laws.

Sir Josiah, on his way home from Australia, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from McMaster and addressed a gathering that included Lieutenant-Governor Albert Matthews of Ontario.

"We know very little of the facts, but with Russia's immense mineral resources a potentiality for gold on a large scale is far from unlikely," he said.

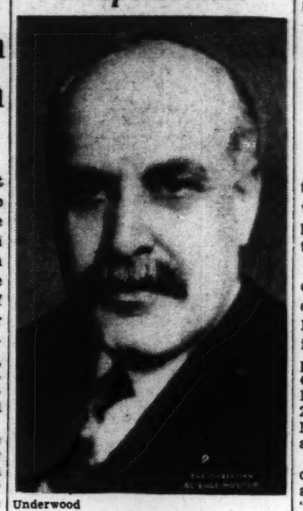
"Recent technical advance has been rapid and the output has jumped sevenfold in a few years.

"Therefore in the most important element, the ultimate basis of debts and contractual relations subject to national economic laws, there is entering an influence quite nonrational of unknown size and significance.

Fairbanks Morse Gets Order

BELOIT, Wis.—Contracts amounting to $1,750,000 for ship service equipment for two new United States battleships, have been received by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. The equipment is designed to furnish auxiliary power for various ship services and comprises eight 850 kilowatt electric generator sets, each powered with a 1,350 horsepower Diesel engine, and four 200 kilowatt generator sets, each powered with a 300 horsepower Diesel engine.

Co-operationist



Underwood

Sir Josiah Stamp

Noted British Economist, Director of Bank of England and Chairman of London, Midland & Scottish Railway

High Costs, Taxes Seen Holding Back Home Construction

NEW YORK (AP)—High construction costs and the tax burden on real estate are two factors preventing a wholly optimistic outlook for the immediate future in the construction industry, the monthly survey of the Guaranty Trust Co. said.

While the National Housing Act amendments of 1938, signed by President Roosevelt early this month, furnish indication of the "eagerness and persistence" of the Government, the magazine says, to stimulate construction as a major part of the recovery and re-employment programs, the easier and lower-cost financing provided will not alone remove all obstacles to a construction boom.

"The problems still facing government, industry and labor," the article says, "are fairly clear. The first is that of further reducing costs, particularly through a more realistic attitude toward nominal wage rates and a clarification of the tax outlook by conservative fiscal policies. The second is that of modifying the unsound tax laws that hinder industrial expansion. The third is that of instilling confidence by a clear definition of public policy toward business.

"Taxes on real estate have risen to a point where they represent a strong deterrent to construction in many localities."

Gold and Silver Imports Lower In 6 Months to Dec. 31

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold exports in January totaled $5,067,000 compared with $11,000 in January, 1937, according to the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In the six months ended December, 1937, exports totaled $45,872,000, an increase of $44,761,000 over the like six months of 1936.

Gold imports in January totaled $7,155,000 compared with $121,336,000 in January, 1937. In the six months ended December, 1937, gold imports totaled $602,196,000, a decrease of $5,229,000 from the like six months of 1936.

January silver exports totaled $355,000 compared with $611,000 in January, 1937.

In the six months ending December, 1937, silver exports totaled $1,920,000, an increase of $520,000 over the like period of 1936.

Silver imports in January totaled $28,708,000 compared with $2,846,000 in January a year ago. In the six months ended December, 1937, imports totaled $57,352,000, a decline of $7,871,000 from the corresponding six months the year before.

Canadian January Imports Decrease

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's total imports in January were valued at $49,719,835, a decrease of $2,162,783 compared with January, 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Foreign countries supplied $36,774,088 worth against $38,633,615 and Empire countries $12,945,747 compared with $13,249,003.

Value of imports from the United States in January was $32,337,792 compared with $33,176,940 in January, 1937, and from the United Kingdom $8,854,257 against $9,341,944.

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Steel Operations Drop Slightly To 30.5 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined half a point to 30.5 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh lost 1 point to 28 per cent, Wheeling 6 points to 38 per cent, Cleveland 2 points to 31 and Detroit 5 points to 43. Cincinnati increased its rate 13 points to 35 per cent. There was no change at Chicago at 24.5 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania at 30, Youngstown at 29, Buffalo at 21, Birmingham at 61, New England at 27 and St. Louis at 28.

"Leading steelmakers report sales during February 20 to 25 per cent above January," says the report. "Immediate shipment generally is specified, indicating reserve stocks are low.

"Railroads find pressure for new equipment so insistent that a few orders for cars and locomotives, with some small rail tonnages, are coming out. This gives rise to expectation of considerable buying if freight rates are advanced."

Automobile assemblies sagged to 56,977, compared with 59,100 the week before.

"Scrap shipments were 356,537 tons, considerably above December and also above the monthly average for 1937. European outlets took more than 230,000 tons of the total and Japan only 31,000 tons.

"Continued weakness in scrap, with practically no buying and little material offered has resulted in a practical statemate, quotations in many cases being nominal in the absence of transactions on which to base figures. Export buying, especially in the East, is almost the only support and this has become less recently."

Slight weakening in the East last week caused Steel's composite of steelmaking scrap to decline 8 cents to $13.25. This is a loss of 65 cents during February. The same influence caused the iron and steel composite to drop 4 cents to $38.84. The finished steel composite remained unchanged at $61.70.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Market Is Firm Past Week; Turnover Small

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The wheat market developed considerable strength after a break early the past week, but while there were a number of bullish features outside, trade continued of small proportions, and it appeared to be impossible for the market to gain much momentum.

All world markets followed about the same course. On Monday, Liverpool sold down to the lowest levels of the season, but a reversal of trend later at the English market served to point the way to recovery in other leading markets. Brighter prospects for peace appeared to be a factor abroad, but there was also a better tone resulting from active buying of Australian wheat by Russia, the latter country taking upward of 10 cargoes for shipment to Vladivostok in eastern Siberia, the Pacific seaport of the Soviet Republic. In addition, Spain was a buyer of Australian wheat as well as taking several cargoes of Russian wheat from Black Sea ports.

Good Export Trade

During the week a good export business developed in United States winter wheat, total sales running up to around 3,000,000 bushels, mostly hard winter. Considerable winter wheat in store at Antwerp was sold to Spain, while new bookings went largely to the United Kingdom.

A steadying influence around midweek was an estimate issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the effect that it was believed foreign buyers would need all the United States winter wheat available in excess of domestic needs, and placing the surplus of hard winter wheat for export at only 30,000,000 bushels. Strong wheat is scarce this year the world over, and foreign mills need United States wheat to make up for the short supplies in Canada and Argentina.

The weather conditions have been fairly satisfactory, and moisture is ample to carry the crop along a way into the growing season, but there has been no adequate replenishment of subsoil moisture in the west end of the winter wheat belt. European crop conditions outside of Italy are regarded as fairly normal.

Corn Market Steady

Bull features in corn have had little influence on prices except to keep the market steady. Clearances also have been heavy, accounting largely for a decrease of 1,452,000 bushels in visible stocks last week.

The second official Argentine estimate of the corn crop indicated a total loss of 40 per cent of the planted acreage of 15,184,000 acres, or about 9,000,000 acres for harvest. Current estimates also suggest an exportable surplus of 92,000,000 to 108,000,000 bushels corn, compared to a surplus last season of 280,000,000 bushels. The Argentine situation would indicate a continued demand for American corn for many months.

Armstrong Cork's Net Per Share Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Armstrong Cork Company for 1937 amounted to $5,157,886, after interest, depreciation and allowance for Federal income taxes and the surtax on undistributed profits. This was equal to $3.99 a share on the common stock. Net income for 1936 totaled $5,277,534, or $4.36 a share.

Net profit of domestic subsidiaries amounted to $4,855,852, compared with $5,113,737 in 1936, and the net for foreign subsidiaries, exclusive of the Spanish subsidiary, was $302,-034 in 1937, against $80,167 in 1936.

Domestic sales in 1937 totaled $42,759,445, against $39,799,975 in 1936, an increase of 7.4 per cent. Domestic sales in 1937, by quarters, compared with 1936 were as follows: first quarter, up 44.7 per cent; second quarter, up 22.2 per cent; third quarter, up 6.3 per cent, and fourth quarter, down 25.5 per cent.

Financial Briefs

Sales of Chilean nitrate of soda in the United States have increased 150 per cent in the five years ended June 30, 1937, according to a review just published by the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation. The stimulating effect of these sales on America's foreign trade is indicated by the fact that American exports to Chile during this period increased more than 500 per cent. The review surveys the period of the past five years which approximately coincides with the first five years of the Chilean nitrate industry's reorganization.

During December, 1937, a total of $25,670 was collected by seven states in civil actions involving the evasion of gasoline taxes, reports the Central Gasoline Tax Evasion Committee. The State of Michigan retrieved the largest amount, $10,200. Collections in the other states were: Illinois, $5,000; Indiana, $3,149; Missouri, $3,235; South Dakota, $1,540; Wyoming, $2,545.

First of Michigan Corporation has prepared its periodic report on the current finances of the City of Detroit entitled "Detroit and Its Bonded Debt," which includes financial statements, tax collections, debt schedules and other information of special interest to bondholders.

Nearly one-half of the cattle, hogs and sheep marketed in this country during 1937 were transported from farms to markets by motor trucks. Upwards of thirty-three million head of live stock, or over 48 per cent of the total marketed, and valued at nearly one billion dollars, were trucked to market last year, according to The Corn Belt Farm Dailies. The highways of more than one state may be traversed with some shipments, and runs up to 800 miles are made occasionally. The average length of hauls will approximate 135 miles.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
26 2¾s '43-41 Mch	107.10	107.10	107.10
1 3¼s '41	107.18	107.18	107.18
5 3¾s '47-43	108.20	108.20	108.20
18 3¼s '45-43	108.6	108.5	108.6
4 3¼s '46-44	108.3	108.3	108.3
12 4s '54-44	113.4	113.1	113.4
2 2¾s '56-46	111.21	111.21	111.21
5 3s '48-46	106.4	106.4	106.4
6 3¼s '49-46	106.25	106.25	106.25
6 4¼s '52-47	117.18	117.16	117.18
5 2¾s '51-48	102.21	102.21	102.21
5 3¼s '52-49	106.16	106.16	106.16
31 2½s '53-49	100.7	100.6	100.7
1 2¾s '54-51	101.26	101.26	101.26
3 3s '55-51	104.26	104.23	104.23
7 2½s '60-55	102.20	102.18	102.18
21 2½s '59-56	101.20	101.17	101.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s '64-44	104.22	104.22	104.22
6 3s '49-44	104.4	104.4	104.4

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	102.2	102.2	102.2
30 3s '52-44	104.7	104.7	104.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Adas Exp 4½s'46 st	101½	101½	101½
2 Alleghany 5s '44	71¼	71	71
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	85½	85½	85½
4 Allied Strs 4½s'51	84½	84½	84½
12 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 Am & For P5s 2030	56	56	56
2 Am Int 5½s '49	94	93½	93½
4 Am T&T 3½s'43	113½	113½	113½
16 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101½	101¾	101⅞
19 Am T&T 3¼s'61	101⅞	101½	101⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s'75	96	96	96
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104¾	104½	104½
7 Arm Del 4s'57	92⅞	92¼	92⅝
20 Arm Del 4s'55	92	91½	91½
10 AT&SF 4s'95	109½	109⅛	109¼
10 AT&SF aj 4s'95	101½	101⅛	101½
5 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	100	99¾	99¾
10 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
7 A C Line 4½s'64	72¼	72	72
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	27½	27½	27½
9 B&O rfg 6s'95	36⅞	34⅝	34⅝
20 B&O rfg 5s'95	32¾	31¼	31¼
30 B & O 5s'96 P	31¾	30½	30½
14 B&O 5s 2000 D	31½	30½	30¾
50 B&O cv 4½s'60	26½	25¼	25⅝
3 B&O 4s'48	63½	63½	63½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	42¼	42¼	42¼
14 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	127½	127½	127
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	102¾	102½	102½
11 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	94¾	94¾	94¾
45 Beth Stl 3½s'52	88⅝	88½	88⅝
2 Boston&Me 5s'67	43⅝	43	43
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	53¾	53½	53½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	66¾	66½	66¾
3 Bpf R&P 4½s'57	31	30⅝	30⅝
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50	50	50
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	120½	120½	120½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Ly	117½	116⅝	116⅝
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	119½	120
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
6 Can Nor 5½s'46	124¼	124¼	124¼
16 Can Pac 4s prep	85	84¾	85
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99	98¾	99
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	65	65	65
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	89⅜	88¾	88¾
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	30½	30½	30½
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	66½	66½	66½
5 C&O 4½s '92	120	120	120
10 SB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	101⅝	101½	101½
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
2 Chi & Erie 5s '82	73	73	73
10 Chi Gt West 4s 59	20¼	20¼	20¼
35 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12¼	11¾	12
11 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¼
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11	11	11
11 CHI&NW gm 5s '87	19	18½	18⅞
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	5¾	5½	5½
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	17	17	17
2 Chi & N2W 4s 87 sb	17	17	17
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8¾	8¾	8¾
16 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5¼	5⅛	5¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s3d	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105	105	105
20 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅜	108	108
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	86	86	86
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	89½	88¾	88¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	66½	66½	66½
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Cler Cl Iron 4½s 50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	101	101	101
7 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	95	95	95
5 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	88½	88	88
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	83	82½	82½
4 Clo & So 4½s 80	42	42	42
1 Colombia G 5s 52 May	95	95	95
11 Colombia G 5s 1961	92½	92	92
9 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	58½	58	58¼
25 Com'l Cred 3¾s '42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Comwith Ed 5s '53	112⅜	112⅛	122⅜
10 Comwith Ed 4s '81	108	108	108
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	45	45	45
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
22 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101½	101⅜
2 Container Cor 6s '46	102	102	102
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	102	102	102
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	38½	37	38
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50	49⅝	49⅝
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	108	108	108
3 Del P&L 4¼s '69	103	103	103
13 D&R G 4s '36	15	14½	14½
16 D&R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	109⅞	109⅞
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '6	108	108	108
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
15 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	16	16
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	16½	15½	15½
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	29½	27½	27½
5 Erie Gene 6s '57	58	58	58
4 Fairbks Morse4s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Francis Sug 6s '56	43	43	43
10 Gal H 5½s cv '38	95½	95	95½
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103½	103½	103½
1 Gen Mot Accep 3¼s'51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	52¼	50	50
2 Goodrich 4½s '57	97⅝	97	97
24 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103	102¼	103
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	96	96	96
8 Gt Nor 4s ser G	100	100	100
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	81	81	81
5 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9	9
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103	103	103
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	117½	117½	117½
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	53¾	53¾	53¾
11 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	20	19½	19½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3¼s '70 B	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
11 Ill Cen 4s '55	47	47	47
8 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	38	37¼	37¼
2 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	42	41½	41½
1 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	39½	39½	39½
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
14 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	105¼	105	105¼
8 Interb RTr 4½s'56	52½	52½	52½
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	80½	80½	80½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	5	5	5
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19½	19½	19½
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	66⅛	66	66
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	46½	46½	46⅞
2 Int Pap 5s '55	79¼	79	79
3 Int Paper 5s '47	87½	87½	87½
82 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88¼	87	88¼
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	57	57	57
25 Int T&T 5½s '55	62	61¼	61¼
11 Ch Cl Term 4s '60	108	109	108
18 Kans G&E 4½s '80	106¾	106¾	106⅞
5 Kresge Found 5s '45	100	100	100
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	91¾	91¼	91¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	97½	97½	97½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30	30
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	31	31	31
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	25	25⅛
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	24	23	23
3 Lex & E 5s '65	115	115	115
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122	123	123
8 Loews 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	86¾	86¾	86¾
14 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	78⅛	77½	77½
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97¼	97¼	97¼
14 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93½	93½
20 Louis & N un 4s '40	103⅛	103	103⅛
1 L & N 3s 90 St L	78	78	78
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103½	103½	103½
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Mead Corp 6s '48 A	100	100	100
1 Metr Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	5½	5½	5½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	13	13
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21¾	21¼	21¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24	23¾	24
6 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24½	24	24
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 J	24	24	24
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	22½	22½	22½
56 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅛	7	7
7 Mob & O 4½s '77	14	13⅝	14
2 MonWPaPbv4½s'60	102¾	102⅝	102¾
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91	91	91
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Mor & Essex 3¾s '55	56	56	56
16 Nat Dairy 2¾s '51 ww	100½	100½	100½
14 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104¾	104¾
3 NiAgMex4½s'57asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
28 NiRRMex4½s'26asd	2½	3	3
24 NatRyMex4s'57asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 NiRRMex4s'51asd	2¾	2	2¾
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅞	106	106⅞
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 NY&QueElPL2½s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	85	85	85
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	58	58
30 NYC 3½s '52	75⅝	74	74
6 NYC&HRA½s2013	58	58	58
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	89½	89	89
1 NYC Lo 4th 3½s '98	76½	76	76½
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	79	79	79
1 NY Conn RR 5s '53	108¾	108¾	108⅝
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	106	106	106
20 NY Dock Co 5s '38	62½	60	61½
15 NY Dock 5s '36 ct	58½	58½	58½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104⅜	104¼	104¼
4 NY G El H&P 3¼s '49	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 NYNHaH 4½s 48	20½	20½	20½
1 NYNHaH 4½s'67	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 NYNHaH 4s'55	17	17	17
8 NY Ry 6s '45 st	98½	98½	98½
17 NY Steam 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	13½	13½	13½
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	40¾	40¾	40¾

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102½	102½	102½
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80½	80½	80½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	67	67	67
13 Nor Pac 4s '97	92½	91¾	92½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97½	97½	97½
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112½	112½	112½
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	73½	73½	73½
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106¼	106	106¼
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	59	58	59
5 Para Pict 4s '55	92	92	92
3 Para Pict 3½s '47	73½	73	73
15 Penn P&Lt 4½s '81	97¾	97½	97⅞
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
30 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103	103	103
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99½	99¼	99½
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98⅞	98½	98⅞
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98	98	98
3 Pen RR 4s '48	111½	111¼	111¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	93¾	93¾	93¾
27 Pen RR 3½s '52	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
11 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	110¼	110	110
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	74¼	74¼	74¼
10 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64½	64	64
17 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Phila Co 5s '67	89½	89	89¼
6 Phil Elec3½s '67	107	106¾	107
4 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	6	6	6
128 Philippine Ry 4s '37	17	14½	15¼
1 PCC &StL 5s '75 B	107½	107½	107½
2 Pitt Young & A5s 62B	115¼	115¼	115¼
28 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜
9 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	14¾	14½	14½
2 Deadg 4½s 97 A	88	88	88
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	88	88	88
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
9 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	96¼	96	96¼
4 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105½	105¼	105¼
18 Republic Steel 4¼s61	83	82¾	82¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s 56	83¼	82¾	82¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	112½	112½	112½
5 Revere Cop&B 4¼s56	101	100⅞	100⅞
6 Safeway Strs 4s 47	101½	101½	101
30 STLSFW1stDetT st	11¼	11	11
2 St L S W 5s 52	20	20	20
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 San Diego G&E 4s '65	110	110	110
15 Seab AL cn 6s '45	9¼	9	9¼
2 Sea AL 4s '50 st	15½	15	15
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Silesian Am 7s '41	75½	75¼	75½
10 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 SoBellT&T 3¼s '62	104	104	104
4 Sou Pac 4½s'68	57¾	57½	57½
3 Sou Pac 4½s'81	57	57	57
8 So Pac 4½s'49	58	57	57
42 So Pac rfg 4s '55	80¾	80	80
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	72½	72½	72½
2 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
9 South Ry 6½s '56	54	53½	53½
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	53½	53¼	53½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	65¾	65¾	65¾
9 South Ry gen 4s '56	43¾	43	43
13 SWGas&El 4s '60	103¾	103¼	103¾
4 Staley Mfg 4s '46	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 Stan Oil Ind 3s '61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
1 StatenIRy 1st 4½s '43	95	95	95
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	69½	69½	69½
5 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Tex El Pow 6s '47 A	79½	79½	79½
2 TexasXPc 5½s '50	78	78	78
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
3 Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	84	84	84
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 TideWatAsO 3½s '52	102	102	102
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114	114	114
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Un Pac 3½s '71	85½	85	85½
17 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	77	76¾	77
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	76½	76½	76½
16 U S Rub 5s '47	106¼	106	106
4 Utah P&L 5s '44	84	84	84
3 Until P&L 5s '59	50½	50¼	50⅜
1 VerCPac4½s&sd'34	2	2	2
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	57½	57½	57½
7 Walker H 4½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
22 Warner Bros 6s '39	66½	65½	65½
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102	102	102
20 West Md 4s '52	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Western Un 5s '60	61½	61½	61½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91	91	91
9 Wilson & Co 4s '55	94	97½	98
3 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	83½	83½	83½
3 Wis Cen 4s '49	13½	13½	13½

Foreign Bonds

2 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	95	94½	95
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	7½	7½	7½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	7½	7½	7½
23 Argentina 4s '77 Feb	84½	84	84½
15 Argentine 4½s '71	93¾	92½	93½
4 Australia 5s '55	106⅛	106	106⅛
2 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Austria 7s '57	8	8	8
1 Belgium 7s '55	112¾	112¾	113¾
1 BerlCityEl6½s'51	28½	28½	28½
1 Berl City El 6s '55	26	26	26
7 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19	19
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18⅞	18½	18⅞
4 Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
13 Buen A 4½s 4s&s '77	63¾	63½	63½
1 Canada 5s '52	111½	111½	111½
1 Canada 4s '60	109	109	109
6 Canada 3¼s '61	102	101¾	102
10 Canada 3s '67	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chile 6s '63	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s'47	23	23	23
1 Copenhag 5s '52	101	100⅝	101
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	100	100	100
4 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Cordoba Pr 7s'42	87½	87½	87½
1 Costa Rica 7s'51	20	20	20
13 Cuba 5½s '45	76⅝	76	76⅝
6 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	104	104	104
1 Denmark 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
6 Denmark 4½s'62	101¾	101½	101½
4 Finland 6s '45	106½	106½	106½
11 GerGov 5½s'65	27½	27	27
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45	45	45	45
1 Ger Gen El 6½s'40	45	45	45
1 Ger Gen El 6s '48	45	45	45
1 Heidelbg 7½s '50	17¾	17¾	17½
8 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	63	62½	62½
32 Italy 7s 1951	80⅝	80	80
2 Japan 5½s '54	73	73	73
3 Lombard El 7s '52	61½	61½	61½
3 Mex Irr 4½s'43 asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
27 Mex 5s asd '45	4	4	4
11 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	3	2½	2½
5 Mex 1s 4s sm asd '45	3	2¾	2¾
15 Mex 1s 4s asd '45	3	3	3
7 Milan City 6½s '52	64⅝	64	64
6 N Sou Wales 5s '57	102¾	102½	102¾
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Nor Rwy 6½s '50	97½	97½	97½
5 Norway 6s '44	107	106¾	106⅞
1 Norway 4½s '56	105

Austrian Truce Halts Drive on Vienna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 28—The "German peace" which was concluded at Berchtesgaden two weeks ago seems to be little more than a truce and both sides—as the incipient week-end uprising at Graz discloses—seem to be preparing for a more relentless struggle than ever.

Franz von Papen, just before leaving his post as Reichsführer Hitler's special envoy to Austria, declared that his mission was concluded with the agreement between Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and Herr Hitler. This, Herr von Papen said, was the sealing of a peace among Germans which should serve as an example for all of the world. "May Pax Germanica mean eternal peace for this land," was his parting wish for Austria.

Chancellor Schuschnigg also declared in his speech last Thursday that strife among Germans shall cease.

But in spite of this, Austrian National Socialists on the one side and Austrian clericals on the other are both becoming more militant.

Serious Unrest at Graz

Yesterday Graz, the major city in the large district of Styria in Eastern Austria, which is militantly pro-National Socialist, was the scene of grave unrest. Tanks, military airplanes and special troops were sent there from Vienna. Machine guns and artillery were set up in commanding positions and all vital points placed under military control to prevent anti-government demonstrations.

Armin Dardieu, one of the National Socialist leaders, according to the Associated Press, disclosed that plans had been made for 50,000 men to start the march on Vienna from Graz. He said they were to have been joined by 8,000 from Leopen, 5,000 from Leibnitz, 2,000 from Liezt and smaller detachments from villages throughout the province of Styria.

Crowds of youths paraded through the streets wearing National Socialist emblems and shouting the Hitler greeting. They demanded that the Mayor and other high local officials be chosen from their own ranks.

Harsh Measures Avoided

The Government avoided violent repressive measures and after long negotiations arrived at compromise agreement and a two-day armistice. Mayor Hans Schmidt, who had earlier raised the Swastika over the City Hall and who for that reason had been removed and then under National Socialist pressure restored, was once more removed.

Alfons Gurbach, the local chief of the Government's "Fatherland Front" party in Styria was removed as well as his immediate subordinate. Both Herr Gurbach and his assistant had been vigorously opposed by National Socialist sympathizers. Chancellor Schuschnigg, however, refused to name a National Socialist to the post. He left administration to the general front secretary, Guido Zernatto.

After the armistice agreement the Army withdrew and crowds on the streets became less boisterous. A sort of informal plebiscite was taken which is said to show that 80 per cent of the people in Graz are National Socialist sympathizers. This section is called "Austria's Third Reich." Extensive National Socialist demonstrations have taken place at Austrian cities in other sections and there is no doubt that the German movement here is in an aggressive mood.

Groups Rally to Chancellor

On the other hand the Clerical forces, which are unreservedly supported by the Jews and aided by many Austrian workers, are also more active than ever before. They are greatly encouraged by Dr. Schuschnigg's "Independent Austria" speech before the Diet and are rallying to the defense of his régime.

However, the Chancellor has shown himself as uncompromisingly opposed to Marxism as to National Socialism, so the old Socialist leaders are against him. This means that Dr. Schuschnigg's basis of support is still comparatively small. And it is not entirely clear where control of the police and gendarmerie will finally lie. Technically the pro-German Minister of the Interior, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, is head of the police, but so many changes in his administrative hierarchy have been made that he appears to have been deprived of most of the actual authority.

New Appointments Made

Meanwhile, every day has been bringing new official appointments, and it is clear that the Chancellor is trying to out-maneuver the National Socialists. In this he appears so far to be succeeding, but if he "triumphs" too far his friends expect that his very success may provoke another violent National Socialist reaction.

Chancellor Schuschnigg's vigorous repression of National Socialists was one of the factors that brought about the Feb. 12 meeting at Berchtesgaden, and a similar course now, some observers believe, may cause even more drastic intervention. All that can be clearly said now is that Dr. Schuschnigg still controls the situation, that most of Austria is tranquil, that the Monarchist restoration movement has been checked, but that the effort toward a general Danubian settlement, independent of German influence, has been slowed down.

It is certain that Berlin, Rome and London wish tranquillity in Austria and that most National Socialists here obey Herr Hitler. So it is conceivable that a fundamental compromise may be worked out, giving some satisfaction to Austrian National Socialists, saving the faces of both Chancellors and indefinitely prolonging German peace. Without some concessions, National Socialists here will not be quieted, but concessions may only increase their desire for absolute control. That is what makes Chancellor Schuschnigg's position so difficult.

Prayer for Freedom

VIENNA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Theodore Cardinal Innitzer on Feb. 26 counseled Vienna Roman Catholics to pray "for the peace and freedom of our Austrian fatherland" as Austria faced a deepening rift between internal National Socialist and anti-national factions.

Ninety per cent of Austria's 6,700,000 population is Roman Catholic.

Egypt Prepares for Election; Domestic Issues Paramount

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Preparations for the coming elections to be held on April 2 as a result of the dissolution of Parliament by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's Government, are being carried on actively by all parties here.

The present occasion is unique in the history of modern Egypt, as the issue is for the first time purely internal. All previous elections had been held before the time of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and were colored more or less by Egyptian aspirations for the complete independence now realized.

It was for that reason mainly that the Wafd, with independence as the chief plank of its platform and imbued with the tradition of the national hero, Saad Zaghloul Pasha, carried all before it and gained an overwhelming majority in both Houses. Since then, not only has the bloc of Opposition Parties received the patronage of a popular young King, but the Wafd itself has been split by the defection of some 40 members of Parliament under the leadership of the former President of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. Ahmed Maher.

Coalition Efforts

As the main body of the Nationalist Wafd with the former Premier, Nahas Pasha, at its head, is still believed to be the most powerful political unit, the other parties will in all probability submerge their differences, temporarily at least, to obtain a majority.

Should such a coalition win, the prospects of a stable government are by no means assured, unless Palace influence is strong enough to stifle effectively the personal and party differences which hitherto have been an unfortunate characteristic of Egyptian politics. Whether that influence, which has shown signs of growing in the past six months, will—in the light of past experience in the reign of the late King Fuad—be beneficial to public life is open to question.

Party Differences

Those parties under Palace patronage, especially perhaps the Liberal Constitutionalists headed by Mahmoud Pasha, represent the upper classes and can claim the sympathies of the big landowners, the Moslem religionists, and the majority of the Government officials, while the Wafdists are undoubtedly the more democratic in ideals and practice.

At the same time it must be recognized that democratic principles are very little understood so far in Egypt and that a strong control at the head of any public movement must be maintained if popular respect is to be attained.

In this connection mention should be made of the many reforms which Mahmoud Pasha's short-lived Ministry attempted to introduce in 1928. In such circumstances it would appear that the Wafdists have a very formidable task before them, but they are facing it with considerable courage, basing their optimism partly on their well-built political organization, partly on the popularity of Nahas Pasha, and partly on the recognition that, whatever may have been their past faults of omission and commission, the small man's interests appear safest in their keeping.

It does not seem that the Wafd's petition to the King to appoint a Neutral Cabinet to assure free elections will be granted. The chief justification for the petition appears to be the fact that the present Government's most influential member, after Mahmoud Pasha, is Ismail Sidky Pasha, whose methods of carrying out the 1930 elections and dominating the country were open to considerable criticism. Mahmoud Pasha has, however, promised free elections, and with the world watching Egypt's first steps in putting into effect its independence it is very unlikely he will countenance the flagrant interference with personal opinions so patent in the past.

A. F. of L. Plans Exhibition

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28 (AP)—A staff of American Federation of Labor officials laid the groundwork last week for inauguration of a nation-wide drive to help improve business and employment.

Headed by I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, they made preliminary arrangements for the first National Union Label and Industrial Exhibition to be held here May 16-21, and intended to display union-made wares both to the union market and to the general public.

Declaring that the A. F. of L. represented 25,000,000 union consumers spending more than $6,000,000,000 annually, Mr. Ornburn described the purpose of the exhibition as "seeing that worthily made American goods and products shall supplement in the market places the shoddy, sweat-shop, child-labor, and penal-institution-produced types of articles, the wide purchase of which has held our national purchase power to long-time low levels."

Eligible Exhibitors

Mr. Ornburn said that exhibits would be accepted from manufacturers "who employ the union labels or shop cards or buttons of the A. F. of L.; and those who are unionized under contractual conditions parelling A. F. of L. principles."

"Examples of the latter type," he said, "are the excellent standard railway labor unions and many farmer unions."

He emphasized that the exhibition in no sense was to urge any boycott.

"It will apply the well-known principles of advertising to the unionized industires on the positive side," he said.

Power in Union Market

"The union market, if mobilized, can be a powerful force to pull the country out of the depression. And if the general public is educated to the desirability of union-made products, the force will be that much greater."

The project, which has the endorsement of William Green, A. F. of L. President, was formulated at the organization's Executive Council meeting in Miami, Fla., Jan. 24-Feb. 4.

During the exhibition, Mr. Ornburn said, representatives of 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor will hold their first national convention and will discuss ways of promoting purchase of union-made products.

Balkans Back Italy on Ethiopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 28—Recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia was recommended to the nations composing the Balkan Entente—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey—by their foreign ministers who have just concluded a conference here.

The agreement on external policies is not binding until the recommended action is taken by the individual countries. But it is expected that the formalities of Ethiopian recognition will follow soon.

The Balkan Entente representatives also decided to send official representatives to Gen. Francisco Franco's Insurgent regime in Spain. From a military standpoint, however, the strict non-intervention policy of the Balkan countries is to continue.

Loyalty to the League of Nations was reaffirmed and it was stressed not only that all states should have equal rights, but also that the larger powers must no longer interfere in the internal affairs of the smaller ones.

During the entire conference it was plain that the States represented were endeavoring to main tain friendly relations with France and England on the one side and the Rome-Berlin axis on the other. This is an expression of the neutrality policy coming more and more to prevail in Southeast Europe.

Tewfik Rustu Aras, Foreign Minister of Turkey, declared today, as the four-power Balkan Entente closed its fourth annual meeting, that the "Entente aspires to become the friendship and peacemaking link between peoples who face a most troublesome and most muddled international situation."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford (First Church): Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., March 17.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Kingston Baths Hall, Penrhyn Road, 8 p. m., March 15.

Sussex

Bexhill-on-Sea: De La Warr Pavilion, Marina, 8 p. m., March 18.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., March 14.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., March 11. Radiocast Station WALA, 1380 kilocycles.

California

Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 7.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 8.

Hayward: Hayward Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 6.

San Francisco (Ninth Church): Civic Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., March 6.

San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, Market and San Carlos Streets, 8 p. m., March 10.

San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diabolo Avenue, 8 p. m., March 11.

Sierra Madre: Grammar School Auditorium, 141 West Highland Avenue, 3 p. m., March 6

Florida

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard, at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 11.

Georgia

Valdosta: Ritz Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 6.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 8:15, p. m., March 8.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 8.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., March 10.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

Marshall: Pythian Theater, 3 p. m., March 6.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Higway, 8 p. m., March 11.

Sterling: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Indiana

Lebanon: High School Gymnasium, Meridian and Williams Street, 3 p. m., March 6.

Iowa

Des Moines (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, Tenth and Pleasant Street, 3 p. m., March 6.

Kansas

Beloit: Church Edifice, 230 North Hersey Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

Junction City: Church Edifice, Fifth and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., March 11.

Kentucky

Madisonville: Court House, 8 p. m., March 7.

Owensboro: Ballroom, Hotel Owensboro, 8 p. m., March 8.

Louisiana

Crowley: City Hall, 8 p. m., March 11.

Lake Charles: Church Building, 8 p. m., March 10.

Massachusetts

Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 8 p. m., March 11.

Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 6.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): R. K. O. Downtown Theater, 12:15 p. m., March 11.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 6.

Mississippi

Biloxi: Lopez School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4. Natchez: Temple B'Nai Israel, 8 p. m., March 10.

Montana

Billings: Babcock Theater, 8 p. m., March 8. (Note change of place.)

Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Methodist Church, Third and Bridger Streets, 8 p. m., March 11.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (Second Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, Boardwalk at North Carolina Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Westwood: High School Auditorium, Third Avenue and Mill Street, 3:30 p. m., March 6.

New Mexico

Belen: Central Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 8. Radiocast Station KGGM, 1220 kilocycles.

Roswell: Woman's Club Building, 3 p. m., March 6.

New York

Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junor High School, 3:30 p. m., March 6.

Baldwin: High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:20 p. m., March 10.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-Seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., March 10.

Buffalo (Fourth Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1190 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

Chappaqua (auspices First Church, Pleasantville): Horace Greeley School, Greeley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 11.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 11.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., March 7. Radiocast Station WMCA.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 11.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 6.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Chruch): Taft Auditorium, Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Fifth, Broadway, and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 11.

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 11.

Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 6.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: Auditorium, Administration Building, Oklahoma College for Women, 8:15 p. m., March 11.

Oregon

Coquille: I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m., March 8.

Medford: Holly Theater, 8 p. m., March 7.

Pennsylvania

Altoona: Jaffa Mosque, Broad Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 6.

South Carolina

Columbia: Ballroom, Jefferson Hotel, 8 p. m., March 7.

Texas

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 8. (Note change of place.)

Washington

Bremerton: High School, 8 p. m., March 11.

Centralia: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Seattle (Joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, Sixth Avenue and Sprague Street, 8 p. m., March 11.

German Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—German railroads in 1937 had the lowest casualty figure of any country with a corresponding volume of traffic, or .02 persons per million passengers. This figure is about the same percentage as in 1936, according to a report of the German Tourist Information Office.

Dominican Government Pays Haitian Claims

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Haitian Government has received a check for $250,000 from the Dominican Government representing the initial payment of indemnities totaling $750,000 for the October killings of Haitians in Dominican territory.

The payment followed formal ratification yesterday of an agreement settling Haiti's grievances. The balance of the indemnities, to be applied to the relief of destitute refugees and families of the victims of the killings, is to be paid in annual installments of $100,000.

Haitian officials had declared 12,000 of their compatriots had been killed in Dominican territory.

Southern Mountain Food Served at Eastern Meals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Food a southern mountaineer should have in his larder and which he eats will be shown realistically by the "Save the Children Fund" in a series of "mountain meals" to be held in several eastern states as a means of stressing the welfare problems of the South.

Consisting of products regarded practical for the diet of isolated residents of Tennessee, Kentucky, the Carolinas and Virginia, where the Fund has been concentrating its activities, the first mountain dinner was spread before guests at the McAlpin Hotel here. On the menu were beef stew, corn bread and syrup, apple sauce, cornstarch pudding and milk.

Kalamazoo Townsendites Sending Check to Leader

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 28 (AP)—Kalamazoo Townsend clubs are mailing a check for $115 today to Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old age pension plan leader, to pay a fine levied against him for contempt of the House of Representatives. The clubs raised the money through a newspaper and baked goods sale.

A Cinderella Rules New Orleans Court

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28 (AP)—Lorraine Lee, modern prototype of the story book Cinderella, donned royal robes Feb. 26 to rule as Queen of Nor, a children's pageant forming part of the annual Mardi Gras Carnival.

Lorraine, a freshman high school student, lives with her mother, Mrs. Ruby Lee, and a brother, Roland, in a room behind a blacksmith shop in the French quarter.

Her name was drawn from among thousands of New Orleans school children for the honor of holding court with her consort, King Nor, Eugene Alfred Antoine, and reviewing the parade of 58 floats on Canal Street.

Ishbel MacDonald Weds; Celebration Is Quiet

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Ishbel MacDonald and her village handyman fiance, Norman Ridgley, were married in semi-secrecy today at Hampstead Townhall in London.

The wedding came only two weeks after the announcement of Miss MacDonald's engagement, which caused general surprise in England.

The date and hour of the ceremony were kept secret and the wedding itself was celebrated quietly because of the recent passing of the bride's father, Former Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald. A brief formal announcement was issued after the ceremony.

Big Research Flying Boat Ends Shakedown at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Dr. Richard Archbold, research associate of the American Museum of Natural History, landed his new $250,000 flying boat here Feb. 26 after a non-stop shakedown cruise from San Diego, Calif. The flight required 14 hours, 25 minutes.

Dr. Archbold said he may make flights to Nassau and Puerto Rico before leaving on March 8 for San Diego. He plans to take off from San Diego on May 2 for New Guinea, where he will spend 18 months collecting mammals, birds, plants and seeds.

Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

ence conception of the Fatherland in Mrs. Eddy's statement regarding the "children of Israel" gives, it is held, clear evidence of the divergence in viewpoint between National Socialism and Christian Science.

Spiritual Solution Criticized

Politically, it is charged, Christian Science pursues a liberalistic ideology with pacifist tendencies. As proof of this is cited an article on "Freedom" in Der Herold which asserts that spiritual means, not force, must be used for solving all problems.

Hence the conclusion is "that it is absolutely clear that Christian Science in the very foundations which determine its nature represents ideas which must be opposed with complete lack of ambiguity, for Christian Science is in its very roots not German. It is an institution which least of all will be brought into accord with the fundamental principles of the Weltanschauung of the Party and State."

Simultaneously the trial of Pastor Niemöller behind closed doors continues. According to reports in well-informed circles it is anticipated that a verdict will be given during the next few days. The Public Prosecutor is understood to have demanded 22 months imprisonment. Much more interest has been aroused in the Niemöller case abroad than here in Germany (except in immediate Church circles) since here not only is the trial in camera, but also no word appears in the German press.

Officers Not to Interfere In Missing Boy's Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Murray Levine, father of Peter Levine, New Rochelle, N. Y., schoolboy who has been missing since last Thursday, said today that he had received promises from Federal and Westchester County Authorities that he could negotiate without any interference "with those who may be holding my boy."

Mr. Levine declined to state whether he had definite information that his son had been kidnaped, nor would he comment on a report that $60,000 ransom had been demanded. The father, a New York attorney with offices on Fifth Avenue, first called in New Rochelle police and then sought the aid of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after his boy disappeared on his way home from school.

Mooney Pardon Backed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee approved today a resolution urging a pardon for Tom Mooney. Convicted of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco, Mooney is serving a life sentence. His friends long have contended he was convicted on false and perjured testimony.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on March 6, 13, April 3, 10, May 1, 8; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m., 15.13 mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc; on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 20, April 17, May 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on March 13, 27, April 10, 24, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on March 6, 20, April 3, 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc on March 27, April 24, May 22

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.

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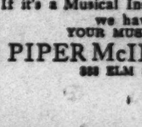
SOCONY RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord N. H.



For QUALITY
Home Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

A definite need for these
Casual Suits
in every wardrobe!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel 933
56 Summer Street

Jim's Service Station
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
At 624 Central Ave. Tel. 57
Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
GROCERIES VEGETABLES—FRUIT
We Solicit Your Patronage

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If it's a Musical Instrument or Music we have it.
YOUR MUSIC STORE
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MAE FOGG SHOPPE

Permanent Waving a Specialty

All Branches of Beauty Work
1008 Elm Street Tel. 1140-W

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal, Wood, Coke — Farm Machinery, Feed Store, Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

Many Other Monitor-advertised Products
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut Phones 296 and 4567

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

EDWARD C. WALSH
Houseware
China and Glass Gift Furniture
Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs
30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET
Telephone 758

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St and 38 Washington Sq.

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE

OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

West End Market
W. T. BURTON, Prop.
Sunny South Food Store
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 No. Robinson St. Dial 5-9149

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 — Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family

THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE
FOR MEN

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
You'll Enjoy Lunching at
"THE BAY" Coffee Shop
Good Food—Pure Air

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
For quality merchandise for your spring needs at reasonable prices . . . Shop at the "Bay."

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Furs From Canada's Oldest Fur Traders
Hudson's Bay Company

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

High Grade Made-to-Measure
MEN'S SUITS and TOPCOATS
Imported cloths, fine linings, superb in style, beautifully made. Priced $22.00 to $35.00
J. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
355 Donald Street 'Phone 22226

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 37-667

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOLEPROOF HOSE
In All the New Spring Shades

- Spring Beauty
- New Yorker
- Pussy Willow
- Sunny Sand
- Allspice
- Nose Gay

3-thread, lace top $1
3 and 6-thread, picot top 75c
The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.
Hamilton's Department Store

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2837

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers tel. Paumont 211
Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Mid-Winter Sale
Shoes and Hosiery
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
Engineered, Fender and Body Damage Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
147 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Peterborough, Windsor, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

Aylmer Laundry and Dry Cleaners
wish to
Thank Monitor Readers
for their patronage during the past year.
—Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts with this service 10c each
487 RICHMOND STREET
Met 5100

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7 11
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
for Prompt, Courteous Service

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

The Great Annual Spectacle Sale Now Proceeding at Devlin's
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal Novelties
248 Bank Street 2-6383

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Maxwell's Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto
Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryecleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
Tested TO A DEFINITE HIGH STANDARD
CITY DAIRY Phone KI. 6151

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office KI. 1145 North End MO. 1179

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver
HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKinnon Fuels LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1137
City Wide Delivery

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

• FRESH CURTAINS •
Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
Lloydbrook 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances.
SALES AND SERVICE
5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones
cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0029 1193 Phillips Square

VICTOR ROTH
European Hairdresser
1456 Union Avenue LAncaster 0024
Opposite Henry Morgan Ltd.

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1281 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7439
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

(Continued)

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers. G. W. KING & SONS, 95 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 10 (Ring Putney 0536)

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, Hyde Park—Close house and most attractively furnished service flatlets; S. and C. basins, telephone, gas fires all rooms; near church, bed, breakfast, bath; from 35/-; other meals optional; courteous attention. 19 Lancaster Gate Terrace, W. 2 Padd. 7262.

SHOE REPAIRING

FIRST CLASS footwear repairs; good workmanship; sound materials; collected and delivered. T. C. Dyer, 28a Waksman Rd., London, N. W. 10. WIL. 1536.

TEACHERS

LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London). Box W-969, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Indispensable for every career. Short or long courses. Good individual tuition.
MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 112a, Westbourne Grove, London, W.2. Weekend fees. Positions found. Present prospects particularly favourable May 2902.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions; moderate fees; positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Mocatta, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3188.

TO LET

LONDON—Lecture room (seating 80 to 100) available for social meetings, lectures, pupils' concerts, etc. For particulars and terms apply: The Secretary, 34 Nottingham Place, W. 1. Wel. 7654.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 7191
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

WINDOW CLEANING

A. 1. VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING Est. 1902. 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Sle. 1782—Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 7691.
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD-WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone: Whitehall 7978

SPECIALIST FURRIERS
WILLIAMS & HUTCHINS LTD.
Exclusive Models Renovating and Remodeling
243, Regent Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.1. Mayfair 4110 & 3912. Licensed Fur Valuers and Consultants to the leading Insurance Companies.
Part Exchanges arranged
Consultations and advice gladly given.

Diana Shoes for Ladies
STYLE - COMFORT
A. STINSON LTD.
Expert Shoe Service
178 Earls Court Road, London, S.W.5

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
Cutlers and Tool Dealers
27 Sloane Square, S. W. 1 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3 9808 Flaxman

PROTHEROE'S
Builders & Decorators
Office and Works now at
7 Nant Road, Finchley Road, N. W. 2
Speedwell 9607
Also at Andover Place, Paddington, W. 2

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Waves
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (near Sloane Square)
T N Sloane 1032

HINCHLIFFES
53 Eastbourne Terrace
London, W.2
Paddington 0112
and Branches
COALS

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

Mlle. Bozec
for Smart Town and Country Clothes at Reasonable Prices
2 New Burlington Street, W. 1
Telephone: Regent 2147

INSURANCE
All Kinds of Policies Effected.
EDUCATIONAL, HOUSEHOLD, MOTOR, WINTER SPORTS, ETC.
MRS. D. WILLIAMSON
7 BIRCHIN LANE, E. C. 3.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION YEAR
GWYN-MOYRA
Florist
148 Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Sloane 1910
Debutante Dances, Court Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Luncheons. Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

A. JONES & SONS
BOOTMAKERS LTD.
Scientific Footfitters
143 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3
We specialise in Smart Exclusive Fitting Shoes AA to EE widths.
Comfort Shoes for Tender Feet in wide and extra wide fittings.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

LONDON, S. W. 5, at 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 6080), and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 4083)—Comfortable bedsitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional: from 25/- single.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water 20, Bramham Gardens, Earls Court, Flax. 1882.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. Misses Evans and Livesay, 34a Cranleraide Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2076.

LONDON, Lexham Gardens, Kensington—Divan bed-sitting room in lady's flat, £1; breakfast optional. Box W-934, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Divan room with breakfast from 25/-; gas fires. MISS TURNER, 46a Cranleraide Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 4179.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Lady offers comfortable bed-sitting room in her Chelsea maisonette to sole paying guest; daily maid, nice cooking, telephone, etc., garden; inclusive charge 3 gns. Box W-968, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

AUDIT clerk, recently completed articles with chartered accountants, desires position with London firm. Box W-964, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED and reliable secretary, shorthand typist, knowledge bookkeeping, requires part time work. Box W-969, BCM/CSM, London.

HOTEL management; university trained lady (domestic science diploma), seeks training in hotel management, all departments, with view to permanent post later; nominal salary. Box W-965, BCM/CSM, London.

KEEN, energetic man, 28, offers services; tall, smart appearance; experienced sales, staff merchandise control; general business acumen; driving licence. KNIGHT, c/o 118, Wanstead Lane, Ilford, Essex.

LADY (with small car and telephone) living in London S. W., would like part-time or occasional employment; young, capable, adaptable. Box W-953, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY (experienced) desires post in London as day or night nurse (latter preferred). MISS WHITLEY, 21 Circus Road Mansions, London, N. W. 8. Primrose 2776.

SECRETARY shorthand typist, experienced accounts, desires post with responsibility. Box W-957, BCM/CSM, London.

POST required next term as matron, experienced, or as member of administrative staff of girls' school; Christian Scientists preferred; London or south of England. MISS WEEDEN, c/o Miss Nutt, 31 Gildridge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

INSURANCE

Motor, House Contents, Jewellery, Life, Endowment, ALL TYPES. Annuities.
G. H. OVERALL, Broker
48 Harborough Rd., London, S.W. 16. Streatham 6883.

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London E. C. 4 MAN 3829

MUSICIANS

JOYCE KADISH
Concert Pianist—Teacher—Accompanist
95 Alexandra Rd., London, N. W. 8
'Phone Maida Vale 4252

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, Victoria—Practitioner's office to let; hours by arrangement. Sloane 1584. Box M-387, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, N. W.—Freehold, very attractive small modern house for sale, facing south; lovely garden, ⅓ acre; 20 mins. West End; 4 bedrooms, garage, conservatory, workshop; £2900. Box W-963, BCM/CSM, London.

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
36 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations. Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

WESTMORLAND—Comfortable country house, four bedrooms, four attics, bathroom, R. and C., W. C., large garden, stabling. "Hallcroft," Dufton.

LONDON—Detached house; freehold; 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (H. and C. in 4), modern bathroom; e. l., gas, central heating, garage, good garden; £1450. "Marlowes," Crown Hill, Norwood (Streatham 7270).

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Daily Features Page

Quotation for Today

THERE is only one way to be happy and that is to make somebody else so.—SYDNEY SMITH.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Who has succeeded Anthony Eden as Britain's Foreign Secretary?
2. What nation has accepted the British plan for withdrawal of foreign soldiers from Spain?
3. What new aspect of the Chinese-Japanese war has brought the conflict closer to Japan?
4. What country may now get the Olympic games if Japan's 1940 event is boycotted?
5. Have the Rumanian voters approved King Carol's new constitution?
6. Is Rear Admiral Byrd planning another trip to the pole?
7. What event in the history of National Socialism was celebrated in Germany last week?
8. What is being done to break down the prejudice against hiring men and women of middle age?
9. Who is the new President of Argentina?
10. What was finally done with the anti-lynching bill, which caused a 46-day filibuster in the United States Senate?
11. What European country has offered to pay its war debt to the United States, without interest?
12. Why have three of Japan's highest commanders been recalled from the Chinese-Japanese war?
13. Has the British House of Commons backed Prime Minister Chamberlain in his policy of bargaining with Germany and Italy?
14. What demand by Hitler has startled Europe?
15. Has Austria completely surrendered to Germany?

(The Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Service

"You're wrong, Doris. Why shouldn't they deliver it? It's no more than right. You shouldn't take that attitude. When you bought that stuff for Junior, did you have to lug it home? No sir! They delivered it. And last night when you forgot to order those things from the grocery, did you have to walk all the way down to the corner and get them? You bet you didn't. You called 'em up and they delivered the things. And another thing. . . ."

"Oh, all right, Clarence, all right. But I still think it's unreasonable. You could drive down and get our relief check just as easy as not."

Somesense Rhymes

I start a diary each year,
The impulse never varies;
December comes and then I fear
I'm active only Januaries.

Had Her for Weeks

"My dear, I understand you have an old retainer."

"Yes, indeed! Our cook has been with us three weeks!"

The Voice

Much to the curious little girl's disgust, her elder sister and her girl friends had quickly closed the door of the back parlor before she could wedge her small self among them.

She waited unessily for a little while, then she knocked. No response. She knocked again. Still no attention. Her curiosity could be controlled no longer.

"Kitty," she called in staccato tones as she knocked again, "tain't me; It's mamma."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Glad!

Charles and his three sisters had been to visit a relative in the country. Though the invitation had been for a week, their stay was gradually lengthened to a month. But eventually they departed.

"Well," asked the father, on their return, "was your uncle glad to see you?"

Charlie's face lit up with delight. "Glad!" he echoed. "Uncle glad! Why, dad, he wanted to know why we didn't bring you, mother, the maid, the cat, the canary, and the goldfish!"—Cash Year.

"I Shall Not Want"

Monitor Camera Club from J. C. Fletcher, Edmunds, Suffolk, Eng.

We'All Is Kin

Shucks, we ain't no strangers, honey.
We's one fambly, 'neath de skin.
We sho' larns when we's in trouble
Dat de whole wide world am kin!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Daily Anecdote

Mozart in the Forest

One day Mozart accompanied a hunter into the forest. Suddenly, almost from under their feet, a lark soared toward the sky, singing as it went.

"What a shot!" cried the hunter.

But the composer said, "What would I give, could I but catch that trill!"

A little later, when a breeze rustled the foliage of the forest, the huntsman exclaimed, "It will startle the hare."

But Mozart, his face alight with joy, cried out, "Listen, what a diapason from God's great organ!"

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Viscount Halifax.
2. Germany.
3. The bombing of the Japanese island colony of Formosa by a reinvigorated Chinese air force.
4. It has been reported that Japan may make a deal with Italy to shift the games from Tokyo to Rome, if Japan can get the 1944 games.
5. Yes; 99 per cent of the voters approved the new constitution, which gives King Carol increased power over the government.
6. Yes; he recently asked the Virginia Pilot Association for the use of the Hampton Roads, for another expedition to the Antarctic. However, the association was unable to lend the ship.
7. The founding of the National Socialist Party 18 years ago.
8. An increasing flood of protests against the reported refusal of many employers to hire older workers has led the United States Department of Labor to call a special conference to consider how this prejudice may be broken down.
9. Roberto Ortiz.
10. The Senate shelved the measure by a vote of 52 to 33.
11. Hungary. The Hungarian proposal amounts to cancellation of all interest charges on the debt, and payment in a series of annuities spread over 30 years of the original principal, minus what has already been paid before the transfers were suspended.
12. Successful Chinese counter attacks, and breaches of discipline in Japanese ranks, were among the reasons.
13. Yes.
14. He demands the return of Germany's war-lost colonies.
15. No; Chancellor Schuschnigg maintains that "Austria must remain Austria."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Boomerang May Be Made to Return To the Thrower?

The boomerang is a very unusual weapon, made and used by Australian natives. Carved from hard wood, of varying sizes, it is pointed or rounded at both ends and curved like a bent crescent.

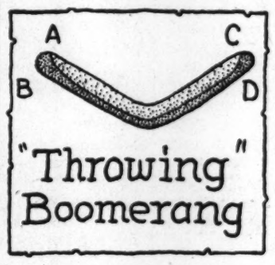
One side of the flat stick of which the boomerang is made is flat. The other side is slightly convex or hollowed out. The arms of the stick are slightly twisted or skewed, so that points A and D are higher than B and C. Edge A C is thinner than B D (see illustration).

The peculiar actions of the boomerang when thrown are the result of the pressure of the air through which it is hurled. The boomerang cuts through the sea of air much like the propeller of a ship cuts through the sea of water.

There are two types of boomerangs, differing only in the direction of twist of the arms. One type can be made to return to the thrower, or to a point behind him. The other flies or bounces over the ground in a straight course to the target or object, and does not return.

The boomerang is thrown with a flip that sets it to whirling very rapidly in the air. The return type will whiz in a straight line about shoulder high for a distance of from 50 to 100 yards. Then it will suddenly swoop high into the air, describe a beautiful curve, and return to the thrower, or behind him.

The boomerang is an erratic and unpredictable device in the hands of a novice, and is likely to return



and deal the thrower himself a lusty blow. This has given rise to the use of the word "boomerang" to describe anything which is aimed at another but returns unexpectedly, much to the discomfiture of the thrower.—W. P. Keasbey

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Apphia

In writing his brief letter to Philemon, Paul sends greetings in the second verse to "our beloved Apphia." Just who this Apphia was, has not been completely established. It is known that Philemon lived at Colossae, and there seems to be no doubt but that Apphia was a member of his household; and it has been surmised with a considerable degree of probability that she was his wife, while the Archippus mentioned in the same verse may have been their son.

An ancient tradition preserved in the Greek church has it that all three—Philemon, Apphia, and Archippus—were martyred at Colossae because of their convictions, during the reign of that same emperor Nero who compassed the execution of Paul himself.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Robert Edmond Jones believes that in the not distant future moving pictures will have odor. Then we shall have to read lists of the six best smellers.

Toronto Star: New York's World Fair has already achieved something colossal. It's the salary of the manager of the board of directors—$75,000 a year with $25,000 expense allowance.

Boston Herald: The secret of good manners at dinner, declares an eminent gourmet, lies in inconspicuous eating. A really considerate guest, we suppose, would slink under the table with a steamed clam or an ear of corn.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Emily Post, etiquette authority, spilled a spoonful of berries at a formal luncheon the other day. But then, World's Champion Sprinter Nurmi once missed a train; and one morning Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon had to borrow taxicab fare from the door man of his hotel.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Is Your Dog Thirsty?

Oakland, Calif.

A kind-hearted service station attendant thinks not only of his patrons' needs, but also of the needs of dogs which pass his station.

It was a warm day when the writer stopped at this station for gas and for a drink of cold water. Near the drinking fountain was a sign reading: "Is your dog thirsty?" And below the sign was a big pan of fresh water for dogs.

Many a dog quenches his thirst daily at this spot and is welcomed by this friendly man.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aly Maher Pasha (ä'-lē mä'-hĭr pä'-shä) — Chief of Royal Cabinet in Egypt.

Berle, Adolph A., Jr. (bûr'-lē)—One of the original members of the New Deal "Brain Trust," who has been appointed Assistant Secretary in the State Department.

Der Führer (dĕr fü'-rĕr)—Title applied to Herr Hitler (means "leader").

Enesco, Georges (zhôrzh ĕ-nĕs'-kō) — Noted violinist, composer, and conductor.

Jagel, Frederick (yä'-gĕl)—Metropolitan Opera tenor.

Kalinin, Mikhail (mĭ'-kä-ēl' kä-lyē'-nyĕn) — Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Council, equivalent to premier of U. S. S. R.

Leahy, Admiral William D. (lā'-hĭ)—Chief of U. S. Naval Operations.

Niemöller, Dr. Martin (nē'-mûl'-ĕr) — Militant German Protestant leader.

Negrin, Juan (hwän' nā'-grēn)—Spanish Premier.

Pivert, Marceau (mär'-sō' pē'-vâr') — Head of "Revolutionary Left" group in France.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Four Things

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow-men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and heaven securely.

Henry van Dyke.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Gone Again*

By LE PELLEY

BUDDY AND SUSIE ARE OUT HERE READY TO GO OUT WHERE WE FOUND THE CLUBHOUSE AND GET IT BACK!
EXCELLENT — LET US GO AT ONCE!
HOW DID YOU GUESS IT WAS OUT HERE IN THE FIRST PLACE, MARMADUKE ??
I SHALL EXPLAIN THAT WHEN WE GET THERE!
WELL — THAT IS STRANGE! THE HOUSE IS NOT HERE
IT WAS HERE YESTERDAY — I'm BEGINNING TO WONDER IF IT HAS WINGS
I'm BEGINNING TO WONDER IF YOU EVER SAW A CLUBHOUSE
PLUNKY — THERE'S NO USE IN GETTING THE CLUBHOUSE BACK AT ALL, IF IT'S JUST GOING TO DISAPPEAR AND JUMP AROUND!
HILLSVILLE 3 MILES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sniff! Sniff!*

By CARMACK

Today as I was ambling through the back yard I sniffed a familiar scent—
"Oh, Boy!" I thought, "I must tell the Boss about this!"—and off I went to find him—
He was at Jimmie's house, but with a lot of tail-wiggling and coaxing I finally persuaded him to follow me home—
Did I feel like two cents, though, when we got into the kitchen and I found out it was ginger CAKE and not ginger COOKIES that I had smelled!
But the Boss took it good-naturedly and helped himself—and me—to some yummy crackers—after which we went back to our play—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Merit vs. Patronage

GOVERNMENTAL career service and senatorial spoils have met in head-on collision, with senatorial prerogative temporarily the victor. This is the simplest way of describing what has taken place in Washington in the adoption by the Senate of Senator Kenneth McKellar's amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill while the Byrnes bill for governmental and civil service reorganization is soon to come up for action.

Some parts of the Byrnes bill, based on recommendations of President Roosevelt's special committee on reorganization, are open to serious objection but the bill represents the aim at least of extending the civil service merit system "upward, downward and outward" and of making government employment a respected career instead of a political plum.

But now at the moment that the reorganization bill is proposing to extend the selection and promotion methods of the classified service so as to encourage able young men and women to seek in it a lifetime of opportunity, the Senate by the McKellar amendment lops off the jobs paying more than $5,000 a year and ordains that these appointments shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

In other words, if this rule should prevail, advancement above the $5,000 level would depend not on quality of work in the lower grades so much as on whether the individual were politically acceptable to the party in power and to its senator or senators from his state. It is very much to be hoped that the House of Representatives will refuse to accede to the McKellar amendment.

However, with regard to the alternatives offered in the Byrnes bill, Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., Republican member of the Civil Service Commission, declares that unless guarded in some respects, the proposed grant of rule-making powers to a single civil service administrator would destroy hope of an effective merit system and be "a definite threat to the efficiency and well-being of the civil service." His two Democratic colleagues on the commission assent to this position. Robert Ramspeck, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee and supporter of the merit system, believes that no single administrator could withstand the political pressures that would be brought upon him.

In order not to oversimplify the picture it is necessary to understand that these pressures come from several directions and that the argument over methods of selecting government personnel is not merely a clash between forces of darkness on one side and forces of light on the other.

This selection at present is the resultant of a pulling and hauling in at least three or four directions. Senators allege that there is intra-departmental politics and favoritism in appointments or promotions which leads to a bureaucracy as pernicious as any product of the spoils system. Critics of the reorganization plan believe that a one-man director might build up a presidential political patronage machine as bad as any deriving from Congress. At the same time the Civil Service Commission is trying with rather limited means to preserve a respectable degree of compliance with regulations.

But the very criticisms which Congress directs against the present civil service administration are due in part to its own penuriousness in providing the Civil Service Commission with funds to improve the machinery for selection, promotion and transfer of government employees. It does not much matter whether the organization is under a single administrator or a three-member commission if its work is revitalized and if the rules under which it operates have to be made by Congress or the President under the white light of publicity.

Probably the most desirable arrangement would be a strengthening of the work of the present Civil Service Commission to the extent that department heads could rely upon it for a supply of capable personnel from which to choose, and an establishment then of responsibility by the department head through the President to Congress for the efficient conduct of his work. Efficiency is certainly not promoted by a system in which a junior official owes his position not to his value in the eyes of his immediate superior but to his popularity with a senator at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Vienna to Graz

NO COUNTRY can serve two capitals. The tanks that rolled into Graz Sunday night were Vienna's way of saying this. They translated into iron the Austrian Chancellor's words in which he pledged himself to Austrian independence. Graz, principal city of the province of Styria, is a National Socalist stronghold. In fact, there has been talk of making it the "Nazi" capital of Austria. Demonstrations were scheduled for the past week-end, which, reports say, were to develop into a march on Vienna. Determined measures by the Austrian Government have at least postponed such a development, though National Socialists say they have merely given the Government a "two-day truce."

The immediate significance of this National Socialist activity is difficult to assess. It is known that the National Socialists resent Chancellor Schuschnigg's attempt to absorb them into the Fatherland Front by insisting that they join that group not as a bloc but as individual members. It is somewhat clearer now what Dr. Schuschnigg meant by the speech in which he discussed for the Austrian people the "understanding" between him and Reichsführer Hitler at Berchtesgaden. But it is not certain what Herr Hitler meant to imply by his omission of reference to Austrian independence from his Reichstag speech just after his meeting with Dr. Schuschnigg. Nor is the continued silence with which Berlin has responded to the Austrian Chancellor's public utterance on behalf of Austrian independence decipherable.

Events in Austria in the last few days possibly reflect in a measure developments in London and Paris. A British "deal" with Italy may be expected to strengthen Italian insistence on Austrian independence, in the name of which Premier Mussolini massed troops on the Italo-Austrian border when Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated in the National Socialist putsch in Vienna. The French Chamber of Deputies has just underscored a unity which every Frenchman feels when his country is threatened from outside. France has announced her intention to stand firm in her pledges to smaller states.

But, of course, since the exact terms of the Hitler-Schuschnigg understanding are not known, it is also possible that events in Austria are reflective only of the different interpretations each of the negotiators is placing on his own and the other's promises.

Pennsylvania Primary

EVERYBODY takes his troubles to the White House nowadays. Pennsylvania politicians are no exception. The President has mediated in labor squabbles, has listened to little business and big business, to John L. Lewis and William Green, and has nursed along minor feuds among his own administrators such as Harry Hopkins and Harold Ickes.

So David L. Lawrence, Pennsylvania Democratic state chairman, last week sought presidential aid in choosing among numerous aspirants for the party nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. And what made it embarrassing was that one of the claimants to organization support was Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant-Governor and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers. C. I. O. leaders demanded a place for him and threatened an independent campaign as a labor party.

Mr. Roosevelt has given aid to Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority floor leader, for re-election from Kentucky, to the discomfort of young Gov. A. B. Chandler, and has intervened mildly in other state situations. But in general the President has played the role of mediator and conciliator, rather than that of arbitrator or judge. The most he would do in Pennsylvania was to persuade Senator Joseph Guffey to remain in the United States Senate instead of offering himself as a sacrificial candidate for the governorship to silence the strife.

So, alas, the efforts at peace and harmony by presidential intervention broke down. And the party leaders were obliged to stage their own little demonstration of unswerving loyalty to their slate—with the aid of the steam roller—when they got back to Harrisburg. But there still are misgivings as to whether C. I. O. discontent may make the approaching primary election a real test of the popularity of the machine ticket. After all, that is one purpose of a primary.

Spy!

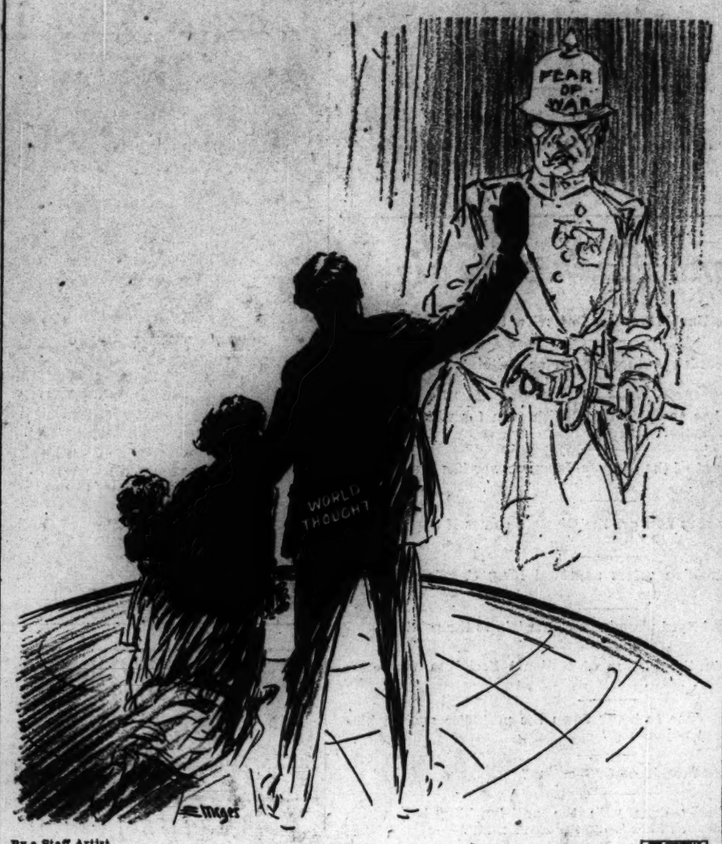
APPARENTLY America hasn't gone to war after all. Sometimes lately belligerent and bitter words no less than a rush to arm have made it appear that the "world struggle" between Fascism and Communism was about to be settled somewhere between the Alleghanies and Rockies. "War Is in the Air," a magazine headline declares. It has seemed that about all that was needed for open hostilities was a first-class spy story. And right on schedule the story appears. Only to fall flat!

It makes a few headlines, but for the most part is very coolly received. Why? Is it because some people are suspicious enough to think that exposure at this time fits very well with a new arms program? Is it because a flood of spy stories, fictional and historical, have made this exploit appear rather tame? Is it that millions of Americans know that espionage is a regular part of friendly international relations and are confident that the efficient work of American spies in other countries balances anything foreign agents may do?

Probably a better explanation is that Americans are not really as alarmed or as belligerent as their newspapers. There is still a basic sense of security in the United States. Even talk of a "two-ocean navy" has not anticipated immediate invasion from Europe. And many Americans are actively combating the belief that they must choose between two evils, Fascism or Communism. They are attempting to maintain an island of good will in a world which is still much less insane than the "news" would appear to make it. They are endeavoring to keep their thinking positively peaceful.

It takes more than spy stories to upset America today.

The First Line of Defense



By a Staff Artist

Style

FOR those who don't know it, journalistic style rules treat not of feminine fripperies but tell reporters and editors what they can or can't write — whether to spell it Romanoff or Romanov, whether to write it Senate Finance Committee or senate finance committee, whether to say 14 or fourteen, 3,284 or 3284, whether to write it February 1 or Feb. 1.

All important American newspapers have style books of one sort or another. Most of the rules are worked out on the basis of grammar, logic, and current usage. They are frequently amended as valid reasons for change are advanced. But most journals have a set of unwritten restrictions, based on editorial whimsies, taboos and newsroom superstitions which nothing short of an Act of Congress can change.

The process is largely this: An editor speaks critical comment of something done, a subordinate overhears it, a decree is issued, and behold! a new stylistic idol is set up. With each year the tradition becomes more firmly seated, and long after no man remembers its origin it is as firmly fixed as the laws of the Medes and the Persians, which altereth not.

In working around in newspaper shops I've encountered some peculiar things.

* * *

On an afternoon paper in Kansas City we were not permitted to run a short item in two paragraphs; it had to be one, three, or more. Why? No one knew, but it was undoubtedly the result of an editorial whimsy of years ago.

I moved to another Kansas City paper where I was told, as were all newcomers, that we must never, never carry a story dealing with snakes, whether under that name or disguised as reptiles or yarmints. The tradition was that years before an editor had created a terrible scene over a snake story, and that his personal antipathy must be respected. We carefully hung all snake yarns on the spike until one night we received a telegraphed account of a strange adventure in Western Kansas. A farmer had fallen into an abandoned well and was immediately set upon by reptiles which were annoyed at being disturbed. There wasn't enough water to bother him, but the snakes kept at him until a neighbor heard his mighty bellowing and organized a rescue.

The telegraph editor, though fearful, thought he ought to use the story. He thereupon put it through a dry cleaning process, carefully changing every reference to snakes to "denizens," and we printed it. Nothing happened except that we got a letter from another farmer in Western Kansas. As a pioneer of the prairies he had encountered many strange creatures in his time, he said, but he had never run onto a denizen, in a well or out. He wanted to know what it was.

* * *

We laughed until one man, bolder than the rest of us, decided to ask the editor in question why he had banned snake stories. The editor was surprised. Banned snake stories? All that had happened was that one night years before he had decided that a certain snake item was not good reading for Sunday morning and ordered it out. In the stress of meeting an edition he had spoken sharply, and thus was an editorial taboo born.

Later I went to a great New York morning newspaper. As a journalistic Titan this paper had rules and taboos four feet deep, but the principal one of which all hands were warned was known as the "was given" construction. For years this paper has forbidden the use of a person as the object of a passive verb. Anyone who lets go by such a statement as 'John J. Jones was given a watch by his admiring constituents" immediately feels a tug on the editorial reins. He soon learns to say that the watch was given, not John J. Jones.

I worked for a magazine which was owned by a dictionary house. We naturally had to chart our course by that dictionary, and since it differed considerably from all the others we sometimes felt that we were learning a new tongue. Among other things, this oracle leaned to simplified spelling and excessive hyphenation. When we meant "woes" we had to write "wos," "cozy" became "cosy," and "though" was "tho."

I worked for a little while on a lively New York tabloid. It worried little about style, yet even there the editors must have their whimsicalities. One such decreed that the initials "D. C." must be inserted after Washington in every dateline from the national capital, though it is almost a universal newspaper rule that world capitals need not be identified by country. So we faithfully wrote in "D. C." dozens of times a night so no one would think that Congress was sitting in Washington, Mo.

And so, while I don't know much about styles from Bond Street, Fifth Avenue or the Rue de la Paix, I feel qualified to testify on journalistic fashions. C. L. S.

The Wide Horizon

Congress Rolls Up Its Sleeves

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

A FEW weeks of intensive activity are about to begin in Washington. General economic and tax policies and in particular handling of the newly acute problem of relief are up for review. Foreign policies are hot on the anvil, and will get hotter when the naval recommendations get to the Senate. And a large number of general social problems—the plight of the public schools is one of them—are now at their most interesting stage.

First take broad economic policies. President Roosevelt has indicated that he has no new projects for combatting the recession to recommend to Congress. Rather, he intends to follow the lines already laid down and clarified in his recent symposium on prices. In Congress, however, sentiment presses strongly in two directions. On the one hand, there is an organized move to relax the undistributed profits tax even farther than the Administration draft which goes to the House floor this week. This draft of the tax revision bill may get through the House substantially in its present form, but in the upper chamber, Senator Pat Harrison, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and others are ready to hew an independent course in the interests of business encouragement.

On the other hand, the exploration of relief needs which Senator James F. Byrnes' special committee begins again this week can scarcely help but underline the grave position of the local communities, under the impact of new unemployment. Here, again, pressure to "do something for business" is likely to generate. The whole situation adds up to a strong congressional determination to facilitate recovery for its own sake, and also because a majority of members must face the electorate in the next few months. They desperately want better business, and the downward turning indexes published yesterday and today fit into a somber atmosphere here.

* * *

In the conditioning of foreign policy, the next weeks are also bound to be important. This week end twelve energetic senators introduced into their chamber the Ludlow war-referendum amendment, in slightly modified form, determined to press it into debate and to a vote. In January, under the lash of party whips, the House only barely defeated this measure. In the Senate it can probably be defeated too, but only after a debate that will forge new shackles in the very real field of opinion—both domestic and foreign—upon the Administration's conduct of foreign relations.

Further, when the naval recommendations get to the Senate an even more significant debate is assured, a debate that will so emphatically mark the limits within which Congress feels the Executive must stay in its foreign policies, as to be a continuing curb on the President and his Secretary of State.

Likewise the cool reception given this week to the reasonable Hungarian debt proposals shows the unwillingness of Congress to enter into co-operative discussions with European governments. These events, looming large on Capitol Hill, are a warning to Secretary Hull that while he has a free rein in daily conduct of foreign affairs, he cannot be sure of the backing of Congress.

One step of the Administration in foreign policies, this week end, seems certain to elicit approval from Congress, and that is the concerted effort to turn the short-wave broadcasting beams of several American stations toward South and Central America. Formation of an official committee, under Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the FCC, to study international broadcasting marks a belated but pioneer step to counteract the tide that has been flowing across the South Atlantic from Europe.

* * *

For months, various scattered Washington authorities have been studying the problem, under the impulsion of aroused experts. Action at last looms ahead: government support of the stations which are pioneering with programs aimed southward.

This action—like any emphasis on inter-American policy—seems thoroughly popular in Congress. Indeed, so politically tempting must it be to President Roosevelt to give up his efforts to be helpful in Europe and Asia, and to concentrate on the Americas, that only resolute determination is perpetuating his and Secretary Hull's overseas policies.

Meantime, though, there is pressure of another kind on the President to stay in world politics. On Saturday, he and Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines, had a two-hour discussion of Far Eastern affairs. Though Mr. McNutt has not yet publicly explained his views, he is understood to be strongly against relinquishing the islands, and to favor modification as soon as is practicable of both political and economic terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act. The President, and much expert interdepartmental opinion here, agree as far as the economic terms are concerned, and have supported plans for spreading the economic tutelage stage of the Islands over as long as 20 years. But that Mr. Roosevelt, in the present mood of Congress and in view of his past commitments, would now sponsor a plan to retain political charge of islands 300 miles off the Asiatic mainland, seems improbable.

Congress, with its coat off and sleeves rolled up, is now pitching into the half dozen major tasks which constitute its stint for this session. But with one eye on the business indexes, the other on foreign affairs, it works in a preoccupied atmosphere. Soon the President leaves for his winter vacation. Upon his return, it is customary to see things really fly.

Games and the Public Schoolboy

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Mr. Derek Tasker's article on Sherborne School. May I quote an extract from a little book written by the Master in charge of games (myself) while Mr. Tasker was at the school?

"I would never be very closely associated with games if I thought that they could undermine one's appreciation of other splendid and desirable things. If I felt that interest in physical activities could diminish a man's delight in a beautiful landscape or building . . . or if they could make the hills around Minterne towards evening when the day is far spent seem less inspiring than a match on the Upper with all its splendid purpose, or dim one's perception of other interests in life, then indeed I should cut out the games. But it is not so, and I believe that the one interest helps to set off the other if a man or boy can feel at all, and that those who have played the greatest part here in strenuous activities for the sake of an ideal . . . have surely gained much in generous sympathy."

Are such sentiments from the chief representative of the games' interests consistent with Mr. Tasker's charges?

Again, as Mr. Tasker's Housemaster (myself once more) wrote in the English Review of January, 1924:

"If in holding the scales evenly between intellectual and physical claims we subordinate both to 'character,' then it is character in a broad sense that must decide the choice of Prefects."

Has that policy been carried out? In Mr. Tasker's house only one of the last twelve head boys has had his school colors for football or cricket. The present head boy is a clever mathematician and natural scientist and the best squash player in the school. One of his study companions is a classical scholar of Oxford and in the house football XI; the other is an exceptionally gifted mathematician, a member of the school cricket XI and captain of hockey. Other studies show this same mingling of interests, because a boy is taken for what he is more than for what he does.

The fact is that God has not given all boys fine brains; but countless boys without them show a simple integrity of life and a loyalty and affection which are an example to many cleverer people. They do not rush into print, but they do contribute much to the common good. Are they to be denied their chance? It would be a distorted sense of justice which would demand it.

HOUSEMASTER

Sherborne School, Dorset, Eng.

Mr. Schmalz Replies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer wishes the privilege of answering your two questions, "What about Frederick H. Schmalz, the Elsie Trimmed Hat Co., Fourth Floor, Alderway Bldg., Portland, Oregon? Will he find the transcontinental trip worth while?" in your front page story of the Small Business Men's Meeting captioned "Intimate Message from Washington."

Yes, the trip across the continent to attend the "tragi-comedy" conference of small business men was worth every cent of the $400 which it cost me to attend. I believe that it will be readily apparent that calling the conference was just another New Deal blunder in so far as the Administration is concerned, and the best thing that could have happened so far as the business men of the country are concerned. It gave many of us our first opportunity to have firsthand contact with the Administration steam roller, the one which has been used so effectively in both the Senate and the House within the past five years.

But, let me say emphatically that the resolutions which were unanimously passed on the second day by the entire membership of the conference must have opened the eyes of the Administration. The resolutions were, however, not fit for the President to see in the form as passed, so, thanks to Secretary of Commerce Roper's help, they were rewritten in a milder form, even to the extent of eliminating some of the resolutions altogether. One resolution that "unwarranted and malicious attacks on business by the Administration representatives should be permanently stopped" in the final draft became a mere suggestion "that the Government continue to co-operate with business." An adopted resolution from the Wage and Hours Committee "as opposed to all forms of Federal Wage, Hour regulations and legislation" was revised to read: "We question the merit of standard wage and hour bill because of geographical differentials." It must be admitted even by the Administration that the big laugh of the conference was not on the delegates who attended but upon the Administration itself.

If Mr. Roosevelt will read the original resolutions which were adopted by the conference and carry out the suggestions contained therein, I feel that the country will be on its way out of the Roosevelt depression.

Portland, Ore. FREDERICK H. SCHMALZ

"Realism in Education"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Haydn S. Pearson's Wide Horizon article, "Realism in Education," which appeared in the Monitor, was a very clear, thought-compelling statement of an unfortunate but not irreparable situation in our public schools: the lack of development of self-thinking citizens.

A brief consideration of present-day problems and the tremendous amount of pressure-group propaganda that fills the newspapers and radio programs and forces emotionalized ideas upon the public should convince even the most casual observer that a clear mind based on fundamentally true facts is needed to separate the right from the partially right or the totally wrong.

Countless thousands of parents are unable to give the necessary unbiased guidance that their children require to obtain these powers of differentiation. It is a duty, therefore, of the schools to give this; but to achieve it, it is essential to have a trained body of teachers uninfluenced by political and economic conditions which now tend to distort their teaching until it has become so biased and personal as to be greatly unreliable. The ideal set forth in Mr. Pearson's article is a desirable one, but one extremely difficult to obtain.

West Somerville, Mass. MELVIN D. PEACH

Mirror of World Opinion

The Georgian Boom

THE passing of Norfolk House is regretted for its own sake, and also as a symptom of the wholesale destruction of those buildings which lend dignity and grace to the capital. . . . It is not an exaggeration to suggest that since the war the damage done by the housebreaker and flatmonger to the aesthetic value of London is comparable to the results that may be conceived from an air raid of the future. Opinion is now alive to the indignities which London is suffering. The time, however, for a mere stirring of indignation is past. . . .

During the last few years the Georgian era has become fashionable, with the inevitable accompaniment of much indiscriminate admiration. The antique dealer has learned that he has but to put a label in the window with the magic word "Georgian" and the innocent will come tumbling into his shop. The house agent has also found the commercial value of the word, generally prefixing it with his favorite adjectives "real" or "genuine." . . .

At the same time it would be absurd to expect every pretty little Georgian villa, every cottage ornée, and every scrap of eighteenth-century architecture to be preserved. It would be wise for those interested to concentrate their energies on the larger task of preserving intact representative Georgian squares, terraces, and streets, so that future generations may not only admire the handiwork of an age capable of intelligent town planning but may also have reason to thank the Georgian boom of today.—*The (London) Times.*